ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,144—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	3009	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W.B. Andrews	25th "
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th "
B.I. EGYPT	3009	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M.I.PEN NSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	5th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M.I. ARABIA (I)	3000	A. W. Adamson	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, and St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 2, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,089	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,049	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, about 3rd Nov.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For farther particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PURE WATER,
By means of
KEMP'S STANDARD
FILTERS,
THE SIMPLEST,
MOST EFFICIENT,
YET CHEAPEST
ON THE INDIAN MARKET.
EASIEST TO CLEANSE.

1 Gallon, Rs. 12 } Charged and
2 do. Rs. 17-8 } Ready for Use.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE SALE OF
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE

SHOWS a most gratifying increase month by month. It seems evident that the Public are becoming aware of the objectionable nature of many of the compounds sold as Hair Restorers, &c., and are giving preference to this Douche, which is undoubtedly

THE PUREST IN COMPOSITION,
AS IT IS THE MOST PLEASANT
AND EFFECTIVE IN USE.

It is guaranteed an entirely Vegetable Compound and free from Lead, Paraffin, Sulphur, or any deleterious ingredient. Each Bottle bears Professor Attfield's Certificate.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

1897
SEASON'S CHUTNEYS.

PARCELS OF THE FOLLOWING ARE MADE UP FOR

FRIENDS AT HOME
AS
XMAS PRESENTS.

THESE ARE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, CLEARED AND DESPATCHED TO DESTINATION.
ALL CHARGES MAY BE PAID AT THIS END
WITHOUT TROUBLE TO CUSTOMER

CHUTNEYS, &c.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Empress of India, per Bot	1	0	1	2
Major Grey's per Bot	1	0	1	2
Bombay, per Bot	1	0	1	2
Green Mango, per Bot	0	12	0	14
Lucknow, per Bot	1	0	1	2
Cashmere, per Bot	0	12	0	14
Bengal, per Bot	0	12	0	14
Madras, per Bot	0	12	0	14
Curry Powder, per Bot	1	4	1	7
Curry Paste, per Bot	1	1	1	2
Mulligatawney Paste, per Bot	1	0	1	2

PICKLES, &c.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Mango, per Bot	0	12	0	14
Green Mango, quarter Kegs, each	4	4	4	12
Lime, per Bot	0	10	0	12
Mango Jam, 2-lb. Jars, each	1	0	1	2
Guava Jelly	1	0	1	2
Rozelle Jelly	1	0	1	2
Guava Cheese, 2-lb. Tins	1	8	1	11
Mango Relish, per Bot	1	4	1	7
Tapp Sauce, Pint	0	13	0	15
Nepaul Pepper, genuine, per Bot	0	1	0	9
Soluble Do. do. do.	0	10	0	12
Tamarind Fish in Kegs, each	4	8	5	0

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE ART OF TAKING A WIFE. Rs. 2-10.
By Paolo Mantegazzi.

CONTENTS: Prologue.—Marriage in Modern Society.—Sexual Choice in Marriage.—The art of choosing well.—Age and Health.—Physical Sympathy.—Race and Nationality.—The Harmony of Feelings.—Harmony of Thoughts.—The Financial Question in Marriage.—The Incidents and Accidents of Marriage.—Hell.—Purgatory.—Paradise. M 146

The whole work is alive with literary tastes and the English publishers are to be sincerely congratulated and thanked for introducing so healthy an exposition to English readers. It cannot be questioned that the number of those readers will be legion."—*Sun.*"

"CELIBATES," By George Moore, Rs. 2-8.

"Excessively clever."—*Times.*
"These studies are amazingly clever."—*Daily News.*
"Patient, faithful and orderly."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"An able book brutally strong, ruthlessly accurate in some respects, containing passages of masterly analysis.—*Bookman.*
A curious and almost unique specimen of our contemporary literature.—*Daily Telegraph.*

"ESTHER WATERS," By George Moore, Rs. 2-8.

"The most artistic, the most complete, and the most inevitable work of fiction that has been written in England for at least two years."—*A T Q C in The Speaker.*

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE HAT OF THE SEASON
LINCOLN BENNETT
& CO.'S
"DOUGLAS."

SOFT HOMBURG FELT — BLACK BEAVER SILVER GREY — Rs. 10-8 CASH

SMART, LIGHT, COMFORTABLE.

CLARETS

	Per doz. bots. Rs.	a.	2 bots. Rs.	a.
LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET.—(P. & Co.'s Special)	10	8	6	0
ITALIAN CLARET.—An excellent cheap Claret	11	8	6	8
St. JULIEN MEDOC.—A Lieut.-Colonel in the Bombay Army writes to us as follows:—"I approve of it very much. It is quite one of the best Wines I have tasted. I will bring it to the notice of our Mess President."	12	0	7	0
St. JULIEN, AUSTRALIAN.—A very full-bodied wine equal to Burgundy	14	8	8	4
DEJEUNER.—A special importation, sound, good body, and fine bouquet	14	0	8	0
PAUILLAC MEDOC.—A superior Breakfast Claret	15	0	8	8
VALDEPENAS.—(Spanish)	16	0	9	8
CHATEAU LAMARQUE.—A superior Dinner Wine	22	8	12	8
ROUGE ROYAL, VINO DE MESA.—(Spanish)	30	0	16	8
CHATEAU LAROSE.—A very high-class After-Dinner Claret	33	0	18	8

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIGESTION & DYSPEPSIA

Sap the Sources of Life and kill all Energy and Enjoyment.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

quickly drives away the Disease and restores Sufferers to health and strength. EVEN CONFIRMED cases yield quickly to its action.

Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per monsem		
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	1	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WANTED.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Vazir's Office, with good hand and certificate of character. Salary Rs. one hundred, with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned.

KADIRDAD, C.I.P.,
Vazir, Khairpur State, Sind.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALA

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of the Government Notification No. 7401, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the whole length of the COVERED IN PORTION of the HALLADAY PIER will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the embarking and disembarking of passengers by outgoing and incoming English Mails.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 2nd November, 1897.

LOST

A BOMBAY PORT TRUST WARRANT, No. 908 of 1894 marked N and R 16-1 Butt Whiskey s. s. Australia.

The Undersigned have applied for a Duplicate Warrant

NOEL & RICHARDS.

Bombay, 2nd Novr. 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the Supply of 25,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 5,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the Samples may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSENE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the Supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or KEROSENE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1898 estimated at 15,00 0 cases.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Notices of Motion to the following effect will be placed before the MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 4th instant.

1. By Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee, Esq., that the Chairman request Government to give effect to the representation of the Corporation regarding the protection of the public from dogs suffering from hydrophobia.

2. By Accacio G. Vegas, Esq., that the Commissioner be requested to obtain counsel's opinion as to whether the following motion, which was ruled out of order by the Chairman was in reality not out of order, viz., That the Commissioner be requested to add a column to the annual Municipal List showing therein against the names of employes the names of the gentlemen by whom they may have been recommended for service, etc.

3. By Kaikhosro N. Bahadurjee, Esq., M.D., (a) That the Administration Report be recorded, (b) That the Corporation are unable to agree with the statement and views of the Health Officer generally on questions of defective sanitation and overcrowding. (c) That, having regard to the statement of the Health Officer that he suspected plague to be in the city weeks before it was brought to the knowledge of the Standing Committee, the Corporation regret to observe that the responsible officer most flamentably failed not only to realize the gravity of the situation even after the existence of the Plague became matter of common knowledge but also to make regular and full use of the sanitary provisions in the Act enjoining specific duties on the responsible officer of the Municipality in managing epidemics. (d) That this resolution precede and be incorporated with the Standing Committee's Review of the Administration Report. (e) That, with the view to bring into operation the existing provisions in the Act bearing on public health, and sanitation generally, etc., etc., a Committee be appointed to frame draft by-laws and make recommendations for the apportioning of the duties of responsible officers and as to the best manner of securing regular and efficient execution of work under the proposed by-laws.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 2nd November, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily balances from Rs. 1,00 upto Rs. 10,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained for periods.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanges Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's Studio, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, 10 stops organ, English ice box, gents and ladies saddle, pneumatic tyre bicycle, etc., the property of the late A. MACLOGAN, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, &c., AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., at No. 122, Duncan Road, the stock-in-trade of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of cast iron ventilating branch pipes, heads, gratings, syphon traps, boots and shoes, bends, T pieces, swan ecks, pipe fittings, galvanized iron pipes, bends, junctions, gully traps, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF GANTZ ROLLER FLOUR MILL AND BONE-CRUSHING MACHINE.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Mortgagees, Jehangeer Nursingjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Rahimtoola Virjee now residing and trading at Goa.

1 No. 19 Gantz roller flour mill.
1 Bone-crushing machine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of superior workmanship and best finish, consisting of two drawing-room suites, easy light chairs, marble top tables, chiffoniers and cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyras, dressing and washhand tables, American 12 and 14 stops organs, brand new and of best make, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1896, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 23rd day of February 1883, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Cursondas Vullubhdas, Gordhundas Gocouldas Tejpal, and Ramchunder Heeralj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, of the other part, dated 1st February 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub-district and island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No.—, and Street No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage, and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 86 BALES CORDUROY AND CHECK CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Haji Dawood,

18 bales corduroy cloth, No. 900, 8 1-2 lbs., 27 inches 24 yards.
32 " check, No. 101, 8 1-2 lbs. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 " " cloth, No. 726, 71 lbs., 36 inches 24 yards.
20 " " " No. 725, 7 lbs., 28 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE KHETWADY BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Powvalla, the administrator of the estate of the late Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Powvalla, the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece of foras ground, containing by admeasurement 2709 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper-storied bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155, and new Nos. 13660 and 13, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, and Street No 87 (1), (2), and (3), and bounded on the east by the property of Bhikaji Shri Krishna, on the west by the property of Arab Abdul Aziz, on the north partly by the property of Goolbai, widow of Manekjee Sorabjee Powvalla, and partly by the property of Jehangir Dadabhoy Khambatta, and on the south by the said Khetwady Back Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. P. PAVRI, solicitor, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MUSJID LANE AND ALLCOMER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, Mr. Walljee Premjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar, Withoo Khandoojee Bangar, Esoo Khandoojee Bangar, and Dada Khandoojee Bangar, by his father and natural guardian the said Khandoojee Pathajee Bangar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively 20th December, 1894, and 30th November, 1896, the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1, AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Musjid Lane, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 636, street No. 141-145, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 162, New No. 7479, old survey No. 1918, new survey No. 788, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Rahimtulla Gan, on the west by the house of Hallajee Khandoojee Vanjara, on the north by the house of Hajee Merja Pathan, and on the south by the Musjid Lane aforesaid.

LOT NO. 2, AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Allcomer Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Collector under Ward No. 6080, street No. 168, 170, 182, and 192 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 189, new No. 7487, old Survey No. 1856, new Survey No. 823, containing by admeasurement 110 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by Allcomer Street aforesaid, on the west by the house of Punna Hajma, on the north by the Musjid Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the Mahomedan Charitable Property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Tyebjee, Dayabhai & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY

Of the well known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester At the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co., constituent Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises of the above-mentioned Mill, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.

A lot of quite brand new Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 16,000 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames, 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.

The whole of the above 64 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers, Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings, or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co. at the office, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property will be open for inspection from TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1897. Auctioneers.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
MILLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 9, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY the 6th inst. Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 English garden roller.
1 ice-making machine.
1 English ice-cream machine.
1 lawn mower.
1 corn and grain grinding machine.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, very quiet.
1 handsome strong bay Arab, 14-2, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 set of brass mounted double harness and one set of single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee Mr. Lalubhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokuldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2345, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam Land in the same locality containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2345.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2561.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the late Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544 and 5—2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lastly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, and sixthly described, together with the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Runchordas Gokuldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14314, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2345, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam Land in the same locality containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2345.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2510.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-tenths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2561.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the late Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 96, new No. 16586, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544 and 5—2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lastly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, and sixthly described, together with the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 26m. High water, 6-32m., 7-26a. Low water, 1-13a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bancoora entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Lalpoora yesterday; the steamers Setos and Mohammadi left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Raventhaler and Mirzapore entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Lockslay Hall left it on Monday, and the steamer Dumra yesterday.

LOOKMANJI SOLEMANJI AND HASANALLI SULEMANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FOR BOHRAS.—During the month of October last the total attendance of patients was 3,255, of which 1,306 were males, 1,142 females, and 807 children. The daily average attendance was 105.

'THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON'—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 3,087, the daily average 99, and the number of new admissions, 903—Parsees 674, Hindus 876, Mahomedans 522, and Christians 1,015. The number of children vaccinated was 53.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality of Lower Damaun for the month of October last was thirteen, whereof five were Mahomedans, one Khatri, one Gola, and six low-caste Hindus. Seven died of fever, three from asthma, one of convulsions, one of old age, and one committed suicide.

ACTING SENIOR JUDICIAL CLERK TO THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.—Mr. Edward J. Regnaud, Second Judicial Clerk, attached to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, has been appointed to act as the Senior Judicial Clerk to the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, during the absence of Mr. Sitaram Dhakji Vasiekar, on three months' privilege leave.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, Mr. W. Greaves presiding, when the following resolution, passed at a previous meeting, was confirmed:—That the capital of the company be increased from Rs. 5,00,000, as provided in clause 4, page 6, in the memorandum of association, to Rs. 6,50,000, divided into 650 shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About two hundred femal. operatives employed in the China Mills, at Sewree went on strike owing to the agents having refused to increase their wages. The employes of the mills have been demanding a higher rate of wages for some time past, and the agents, after considering the matter, informed the operatives, on Monday last, that they could not comply with their demand. The employes thereupon left the mill and went home.

BURGLARY AT THE HORNBY VILLARD.—Mr. Jamsherji Pestonji, residing at the top of the hill at Hornby Villard, has reported to the police that on opening the house, at 5 o'clock, on Monday morning, he found a door on the south side of the drawing-room had been opened by someone breaking a pane of glass and forcibly pulling the bolt out of its socket, and an old eight-day clock, originally valued at Rs. 1,200, but which the complainant now values at Rs. 600, had been stolen from its stand in the hall.

RUBBER-TYRE CARRIAGES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan, of the Mounted Police, charged Daya Govind, a ghorawalla in the employ of Nagindas Ranchoddas, with furious driving. On the 27th October last, accused was driving his master's landau with rubber-tyre wheels. The Inspector said that about lamp light time a large number of carriages pass along the Queen's Road, and rubber-tyres deaden the noise and prove a source of danger to pedestrians if the conveyance and the horse are driven at a quick pace. The accused was told to drive slowly, but he did not listen, and increased the pace by whistling to the horse. The magistrate fined him Rs. 30, with the alternative of a fortnight in the Common Jail.

BURGLARY IN THE APOLLO STREET.—The business premises of Messrs. Bennett and Company, the auctioneers of Apollo Street, Fort, were broken into some time between the hours of 6 p.m., on Saturday, and 10 a.m. on Monday, an entrance having been effected through a back window facing the sweeper's gully. An attempt was made to tamper with two iron safes, but no property was stolen. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the shop was closed at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the doors and windows then being in proper order and secured as usual. There is a sweeper's gully by the side of the shop, the entrance to which was closed by means of a door and a padlock. The chain of this door had been forced, and an entrance effected into the shop through a window by removing some of its iron bars. Two iron safes were tampered with, and a hole bored partly through the front one, but the attempts proved unsuccessful, and no property was stolen.

FIRE AT DADAR COOMBHARWADA.—About midnight, on Monday last, a fire broke out at Dadar, in Coombharwada, resulting in the complete destruction of three sheds, two of which had been used for human habitation and one for stabling cattle. The fire originated in a big shed, belonging to one Nathoo Gungaath, and occupied by policeman No. 1508-G., and five other tenants. The fire-brigade stations were quickly communicated with, but before the Chinchpoogly steamer arrived on the scene, the fire extended to a hut and a stable shed, belonging to the same owner, and the structures were soon razed to the ground. The damage caused by the destruction of the sheds is estimated at Rs. 800, while the loss sustained by the tenants is said to be Rs. 184. Amongst the articles destroyed by fire was a currency note for Rs. 5, and some pieces of coin, unfortunately belonging to the sepoy in question. The cause of fire is attributed to some children playing with fire-works in the huts. The Chinchpoogly engine played on the fire, which was extinguished within a quarter of an hour after the outbreak had been discovered.

CHEATING THE HON. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY AND OTHERS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Superintendent McDermott brought on remand and again charged A. Krishnarao Hanamtarao, describing himself as a student of the Veterinary College, and a Brahmin, resident of Mysore, before M. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with forging the signature of Veterinary-Major J. Mills, and cheating and attempting to cheat the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, Mr. James Peace, and others, of various sums of money. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Aeworth, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law.

Veterinary-Major J. Mills, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, examined by Mr. Bowen, gave evidence which was similar to the statement made by him in his information. The witness, however, further stated that accused had opportunities of knowing his handwriting, as several notices bearing his (Veterinary-Major Mills) signature had been posted on the notice boards at the college. On looking at the signatures on the several notes now shown to him witness said that they were not his, but they were clumsy imitations of his genuine signature. He had never used note papers of the kind shown to him, viz. "Jungle" heading of "Vety.-Major J. Mills, Esqr."

Mr. Robert Charles Huddleston, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that he held appointment in the Traffic Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and resided with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey, at his bungalow, at Peddar Road. He identified the accused as the man whom he had seen at Mr. Justice Strachey's bungalow some time during the third week of September last. The accused had brought a begging letter with a certificate which was purported to have been signed by Veterinary-Major Mills. At the request of Mr. Justice Strachey witness went down, saw the accused, and told him that Mr. Justice Strachey was too busy and could not see him then. Witness asked accused what he wanted, and he replied that he wanted some pecuniary help to go on with his study at the Veterinary College. Witness told him to go, and he left the bungalow.

Mr. Bowen here closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused, on being asked by the court, stated that he would reserve his statement for the Sessions and would give the names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

His Worship said that he would consider the evidence and would frame the charges against the accused to-day.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd November 1897.

1. There will be drill for recruits daily at the Riding School, commencing at 8 a. m. punctually.
2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School, on Thursday, 4th November, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of pure honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 28th October:—

COLABA RECLAMATIONS.

Read Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 169-C.W.—1493, dated 20th October 1897, sanctioning the estimate of Rs. 4,055 for the cost of surveying the western foreshore of Colaba from the Wodehouse Bridge to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba with a view to further reclamations, and granting the allotment to the full extent by re-appropriation from the reserve at the disposal of Government for repairs to provincial civil buildings.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Read letter from the Manager, Agra Bank, No. 1174, dated 4th October 1897, saying that a consignment of carbolic acid ex. s. s. Thorndale, at present in the Queen's Warehouse is in the hands of their auctioneers for sale; that the auctioneers tell them that the expenses at the Dock will amount to about Rs. 250, whereas the goods will only fetch in the market about Rs. 150: and requesting that, as there will be a loss on the consignment, the Trustees will see their way to make some reduction in the charges.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th October 1897, saying that the 25 cases of carbolic acid ex s. s. Thorndale were landed on the Mazagon Reclamation on 7th May last and cleared on the 7th October 1897; that the following fees have been paid on them:—Import Wharfage Rs. 6-4, 37 Extra Fees Rs. 231-4, total Rs. 237-8; that it is not stated under what circumstances the acid was allowed to remain uncleared for such a length of time, but the charge for extra fees presses too heavily as the consignment originally could not have been worth Rs. 300; and as all 25 cases did not occupy more than 25 feet of storage space recommending, as a special case, that the extra fees be reduced from Rs. 231-4-0 to Rs. 31-4-0, and a refund of Rs. 200 be granted: and observing that, had a charge been made for space actually occupied at the highest rate laid down, viz., Rs. 30 per 500 square feet per month, the rent for five months would only have been Rs. 75.

Resolution.—As a special case and subject to the sanction of Government, ground rent in place of extra fees should be charged and the balance refunded.

PORT TRUST GRANT.

Read Government Resolution, No. 218, dated 18th October 1897, communicating a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4489-A, dated 9th October 1897, conveying the formal sanction of the Governor General in Council to the grant to the Bombay Port Trust, on or before 31st March 1898, of an advance of Rs. 78,000 on account of the Victoria Dock Works on the following conditions:—(1) interest on this advance is payable by the Port Trust at the rate at which the Government of India have recently borrowed money in the open market under the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3110, dated the 19th July 1897; (2) in accordance with the terms on which this loan has been raised, the Port Trust will have to accept for every Rs. 86329 they receive from Government an obligation to pay as interest rupees 1 and annas 12 half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st of each year and to ultimately pay Rs. 100; (3) the repayment of the principal also to be secured by a sinking fund to be established as prescribed in the Government of India's letter, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4484, dated the 4th December 1886; and requesting the formal acceptance by the Port Trust of the loan of this sum on these conditions.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Trustees now find they will not require any portion of the amount until next year, when it is possible the terms will be different.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS SALARY.

Resumed consideration of a memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 708, dated 6th August 1896, forwarding to the Trustees, for any remarks they may have to offer, a letter from the Accountant-General, dated 19th July 1897, inquiring whether it is intended that a moiety of the salary paid to Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, who has been appointed an additional Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, and of the allowances granted to the Health Officer and the medical staff employed on the duty of inspecting pilgrims at Bombay prior to embarkation, together with the establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection therewith, as well as of the temporary establishment entertained by Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie under the authority given to him in Government Resolution, General Department, dated 4th February 1897, should be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 3809, dated 13th August 1897, requesting that the Trustees may be furnished with a statement giving particulars of the charges they are asked to share. Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 1877, dated 29th September 1897, furnishing statements as under:—(I) A statement showing the salary and allowances paid to the additional Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during 1893-97; 1897-98 Rs. 7,513-15-10; (II) Allowances granted to the Health Officers and medical staff employed on the duty of inspecting pilgrims previous to their embarkation during 1895-97; 1897-98 Rs. 2,118-13-11; (III) Establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection with the inspection of pilgrims under the Pilgrim Ships Act during 1895-96; 1896-97; and 1897-98 Rs. 9,094-10-3; (IV) Temporary establishment entertained by Surgeon-Major F. F. Mac Cartie under the authority of Government during 1896-97; 1897-98 Rs. 4,848-1-2; (V) Salary and allowances paid to Military Medical Officers and Hospital Assistants employed on plague duty under the orders of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay during 1896-97; 1897-98 Rs. 19,795-10-7. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' Minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to contribute towards the cost of such additional medical inspection as can be shown to have been necessary for the protection of the Trade of the Port, but they submit that they are not liable for, and should not be asked to contribute towards, any portion of the cost of giving effect to the Pilgrim Ships Act. They observe that the provisions of that Act are intended to secure primarily the health and well-being of pilgrims, and, secondly, to protect Mecca from infection. The pilgrim traffic yields the Trust no appreciable profit on the Port dues on the vessels, which are trifling. They remark that the Government of Bombay argued against any portion of the charge being provincial; that not only are the great majority of the Indian pilgrims inhabitants of parts of India other than this Presidency, but also no insignificent proportion of the total number is composed of persons who are not only not British subjects but are not even natives of India. The Trustees think it would not be equitable to charge either the Shipping or Trade of this Port with the expenses or any part of the expenses of the Act and that a reply should be sent to Government in this sense.

COAL TENDERS.

Read letter from the Engineer dated 27th October 1897, forwarding tenders received from Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co., Messrs. Nasarwanjee & Co., Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., and Mr. Edaljee Bomanjee Cassinath for the supply of coal for the year 1898, stating that the tender of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co. is the lowest in all items except smithy nuts, for which Messrs. P. Nasarwanjee & Co. are the lowest; that if Begonia coal be taken, the tenders compare as under:—Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co. Rs. 97,485, Messrs. P. Nasarwanjee & Co. Rs. 1,03,105, Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co. Rs. 1,06,200, Mr. Edaljee Bomanjee Cassinath Rs. 1,08,000.

Resolution.—Messrs. C. J. Khambatta's tender may be accepted; the Indian Coal to be Begonia.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into harbour	For week ending 2nd Oct. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 2nd Oct. 1897.	For week ending 9th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 9th Oct. 1896.
" out of	16	469	15	534
" transported...	10	217	8	371
" attended to...	1	73	..	49
" warped	1	23	..	26

WE think, says the *Broad Arrow*, that it will be generally admitted that the experiments at Lydd prove conclusively that captive balloons are of restricted utility. They can only be employed with effect when the wind is blowing moderately, say, less than twenty miles an hour. Considering how cumbersome they are, and the difficulty of supplying gas, it is scarcely worth while to lug about balloons which can only be used occasionally, and sometimes would be confined to earth for several days in succession. A correspondent of the *Standard* points out that a strength of wind which would render a captive balloon useless would just suit a kite. A kite, as experience shows, can raise men and instruments to a great height, in a wind of forty miles an hour. It would be difficult for an enemy to hit or disable such an object; there would be no cumbersome gas to carry about, and it would be comparatively easy to transport. The Germans are, at the present time, experimenting with kites at Kiel.

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBE'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK.

THE *Independent* thus speaks of the high qualities of the late Duchess of Teck: Though not widely known in India, the late Duchess of Teck had yet attracted fair attention in this country for those graceful womanly traits of character and that love for benevolence and philanthropy for which the Royal House of England is so much esteemed, respected, and loved throughout the British dominion. A cousin of the Queen, a sister to the ex-Commander-in-Chief of England, a descendant of the historic house of Cambridge, and mother of the popular Duchess of York—the future Empress of India—she late Duchess of York, before and even after her marriage remained a very popular princess of blood Royal in Great Britain and it was that popularity combined with her life of usefulness and charity that had drawn popular sympathy to her in her bereavement at the time of the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence with whom the marriage of her beloved daughter was first settled. That cultured daughter has inherited those distinguished qualities which have endeared to the nation so large—not to forget her modesty and very retiring disposition—from her late mother, who never loved greatness for greatness' sake, but who, as was the case with the ever-to-be mourned Princess Alice, showed that simplicity of nature and that love of home life and home responsibilities which supply a thoughtful and useful lesson to the womanhood throughout the United Kingdom and every civilised country.

THE PROPOSED NATIVE BANK IN BOMBAY.

Touching the proposal to start a Native Bank in Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: One Arjr. Hirji Kayani has issued a Gujrati prospectus, giving an outline of the proposed Presidency Bank to be started in Bombay. Every Indian, who has the interest of his country at heart, ought to welcome and support such a movement, provided it is based on some sound and substantial basis. It appears from the prospectus that some fifty or sixty well-known Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee merchants and capitalists have promised their support, but with the exception of some vague explanation as to the nature of the work to be transacted at the Bank, there is nothing to indicate, in the prospectus, that the scheme is ripe for execution. It is indeed a happy idea to offer aid to poor agriculturists, but it is problematical if Mr. Kayani, who is not known to fame, has the means of carrying out a business which requires banking skill and intellect of a high order. Unless the proposed Bank has at the head of affairs a man of the ability and expert knowledge of Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, who has passed his whole life in banking, and has the support of capitalists like Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Jamsetjee Tata, who command the respect and confidence of the entire mercantile community, the project is bound to meet with failure.

USELESS QUARANTINE SYSTEM IN BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* is of opinion that no proper steps seem to be taken to ensure the safety of our city from plague: As it exists at present, our quarantine system is simply useless. We have a wholesale quarantine on arrivals by sea and almost none on arrivals by land, which is extremely absurd, considering that the plague is raging most wildly at present at places to be approached by land and not by sea—places like Poona and Surat. It is the authorities believe that plague patients become more infectious when they travel by sea and almost cease to be dangerous when they travel by railway trains? If the policy of thorough have an application anywhere, it is so as regards the measures of quarantine, segregation, and isolation which are adopted to combat the spread of plague. Keep one loop-hole, and whatever you do elsewhere becomes useless—as useless as it would be to guard a fort against a watchful and active enemy on all sides but keep one gate open. Our Chamber of Commerce has done us so much good in the past that we are loth to speak ill of it, but we believe it did us positively great mischief when it so strongly protested against the Plague Committee's proposal to impose wholesale quarantine on arrivals by sea or land. A weak Government yielded, and we are in great danger of reaping an acrid harvest from the concession. Will Government look to this and change their resolution now? If they are so solicitous about small places like Matheran, ought they not to bestow equal care on the main city of the Presidency? We wonder why they should show much respect to a body that looks to the profits of trade only and subordinate paramount considerations of health to that of present monetary gain.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

Some of the vernacular journals remark that the Government of Lord Elgin have done well to set their face against the re-opening of the mints in India. To this opinion we cannot subscribe. Lord Elgin have done well to set their face against the re-opening of the Mints in India. The Governments of the United States and France, being at their wit's end as to how to utili e the tons of silver lying in their vaults, are moved by self-interest to induce their lawyers to publish pamphlets and advise the Government of India to re-open its mints. The Viceroy-in-Council is apprehensive—and rightly too—that the experiments proposed by the two Republican Governments are doomed to failure, and his Excellency accordingly did not consider it prudent to re-open the mints in such an event. We are of opinion that the currency difficulties are nearly over, and that his Government will succeed in the near future in establishing a stable exchange at sixteen pence, while maintaining the present policy." The *Indian Spectator* observes:—"Those of us who are not much interested in the currency arrangements of our country, those who cannot but think that a gold currency without a gold coin is a half-and-half system of no good and of much evil, and further, those who are not optimistic enough to believe that we are on the eve of having gold tendered at our mints or sovereigns exchanged in our markets at Rs. 8-4, a rupee, indeed, cannot but be grieved for the unsuccessful issue of the attempts boldly made by France and America to rehabilitate silver and pave the way for Universal Bimetallism. But our anger must be more with England than with the Indian Government. It is England's obstinate fetish worship of gold that has brought us to our knees and hands aloof bimetallic proposals are foredoomed to failure—specially so, now, when all civilized countries have deliberately become gold-monometallic for all practical purposes." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—"Whatever be its error of judgment in connection with the closure of the mints four years ago—error which, in fact of the exchange question urged in its favour, we still consider to be inexcusable for the reasons more than once discussed in these columns,—we shall not be backward to congratulate the Government of India on the sound wisdom and discretion it has exercised in informing the Secretary of State for India of the reasons of its refusal to accept the proposals of the Commissioners of the United States in reference to the rehabilitation of silver. These proposals briefly were that India should join the United States and France in maintaining a ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1, and that the Indian Government, in view of that object, should re-open its mints to the free coinage of silver." The *Gujerati* observes: "The Government of India have acted with true wisdom in not responding to the ill-advised and thoughtless invitation of the Home authorities to consider the suggestion to re-open Indian mints. It is not easy to fasten the responsibility of this recommendation upon any particular Minister of the Cabinet. But upon a careful perusal of the whole correspondence it is impossible not to feel resentment at the light-heartedness shown in the request to the Indian Government to reverse the currency legislation of 1893, and revert to the old order of things, simply because France and the United States seem to be so much interested in the adoption of such a policy by the Indian authorities, and though England herself is not prepared to join any bimetallic union."

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT KARACHI.

Several of the native journals congratulate Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, First Assistant Collector of Customs, on being promoted to act as Collector of Customs at Karachi for a period of twelve months. The *Rast Goftar* says:—"Mr. Jehangir is the worthy son of a worthy father, whose services to India in general, and Bombay in particular, for no less than half a century, have laid the inhabitants of this country under a deep debt of gratitude. Mr. Jehangir seems to have inherited, together with his father's ability, tact and usefulness, which enabled Mr. Dossabhoy during his active career to hold his own against his numerous contemporaries, who at one time or another made a name and fame for themselves. As First Assistant Collector of Customs Mr. Jehangir appears to have given the greatest satisfaction to Government, who could not have better consulted the interests of the public than by appointing him to a post which has hitherto been occupied by some of the best men in the service. Mr. Dossabhoy was the first Parsee, or for the matter of that the first native, who knocked at and caused the gate of higher service to be opened by Government, and it is but a curious coincidence, that his son should be the first to secure the post which has, for aught we know, never been held by a native of India. There is not the least doubt that Mr. Jehangir will prove himself a capable officer and one who, in course of time, will be entitled to fill the new post permanantly." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states: "It is satisfactory to note that for the first time, in the history of this Presidency at least, a qualified native gentleman has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs at Karachi. Competent natives have served and been serving in the Customs department for well nigh half a century past. But none has been allowed to rise beyond the grades of Assistant Commissioners. Nay, till within very recent times, even the first Assistant Collectorship was reserved for a European only. Such was the competency, again, of a native appraiser, that on the resumption of the Import duties, he, who had previously retired on pension, was dragged out of his retirement and pressed to take again the helm of the duty-levying department, though they never could think of offering him a higher post when in office. The First Assistant Collectorship for some years past has been well conducted by Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, and we are now pleased to learn that his "proved merit and ability" have been so far recognised that he has succeeded in establishing his claim to the Acting Collectorship of Karachi."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callen standard, reduced to the same temperature 'M' and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, S.A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. 10 days.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·319	Calm	1	83·6	60·2	53	...	...	...
Sirsa	29·312	SW	6	86·8	59·3	72	...	...	...
Delhi	29·305	WSW	4	85·7	60·9	43	...	...	...
Agra	29·285	NW	5	83·0	55·9	49	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·245	WSW	8	86·3	60·5	51	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·289	SSW	4	90·1	61·4	67	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·277	SW	1	93·1	60·0	34	...	...	0·02
Jacobabad	29·285	N	3	98·5	63·8	51	...	...	...
Karachi	29·310	W	10	89·4	77·0	77	...	...	...
Jeypore	29·305	W	3	92·1	58·6	60	...	...	0·01
Ajmere	29·306	W	8	84·9	...	58	...	...	...
Deesa	29·338	WNW	6	90·8	58·1	37	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·338	NNW	1	94·2	65·1	37	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·338	WNW	6	93·0	66·9	74	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·357	W	3	91·9	62·9	66	...	...	...
Ghadeshi	29·333	NW	2	92·1	61·7	48	...	...	...
Veraval	29·358	N	6	90·6	67·8	79	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·342	W	5	91·7	56·3	39	...	...	...
Indore	29·305	Calm	1	87·2	56·1	47	...	...	0·02
Saugor	29·315	SW	5	86·5	55·6	37	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·256	SSE	1	87·4	53·9	76	...	...	0·02
Hoshangabad	29·294	Calm	1	87·3	58·3	69	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·273	Calm	3	90·1	55·1	50	...	...	0·01
Raipur	29·255	SE	3	84·6	62·2	71	...	...	0·08
Nagpur	29·261	Calm	4	87·8	60·2	62	...	...	0·06
Amraoti	29·273	SSW	3	89·7	59·3	50	...	...	0·02
Akola	29·262	SSE	2	90·5	59·0	53	...	...	...
Surat	29·389	Calm	2	93·7	62·0	56	...	...	...
Malegaon	29·280	WNW	4	88·7	54·0	46	...	...	0·33
Bombay	29·285	ENE	10	89·5	72·6	74	...	...	0·19
Poona	30·219	NE	7	85·6	53·8	64	...	...	0·05
Ahmednagar	29·291	SSE	3	85·2	48·4	53	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·008	Calm	3	88·8	55·7	39	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·283	ENE	9	88·2	57·1	35	...	...	0·20
Ratnagiri	29·215	Calm	3	91·9	67·9	46	...	...	0·11
Belgaum	29·293	ENE	6	87·1	61·9	46	...	...	0·34
Goa	29·324	ENE	8	84·0	71·4	86	...	...	...
Karwar	29·296	ENE	3	90·8	67·5	88	...	...	0·44
Mangalore	29·264	ESE	2	87·3	74·9	75	...	...	0·45
Calicut	29·257	S	1	87·6	71·0	81	0·02	0·04	0·49
Cochin	29·264	Calm	L	88·4	75·6	81	...	...	0·22
Bangalore	29·304	E	7	82·3	60·5	76	...	...	0·48
Seringapatam	29·333	Calm	2	86·2	58·0	58	...	...	0·38
Masulipatam	29·322	N	8	88·6	77·1	78	...	...	1·33
Bellary	29·337	Calm	1	91·2	67·7	52	...	...	0·28
Cuddapah	29·302	S	L	91·0	72·6	73	0·02	0·02	0·48
Madras	29·365	NNW	6	90·0	75·0	91	0·45	0·74	0·58
Coimbatore	29·304	E	2	86·9	73·1	91	...	0·24	0·01
Trichinopoly	29·338	C	3	92·0	75·9	78	...	0·22	0·20
Negapatam	29·382	NW	8	88·0	75·9	95	0·14	0·14	1·33
Colombo	29·324	WNW	8	87·5	77·0	83	...	0·01	1·12
Aden	29·351	NE	16	83·8	75·9	73	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Surat, Bombay, Ahmednagar and Bellary, and has been stationary or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi. The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of the normal at Jhansi, Jeypore and Neemuch, and 5° in excess in large to very large excess in Sind and at Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The lowest temperature in the shade was 48° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Cochin, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras and Negapatam, and a few drops at Cuddapah. Local showers are probable in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The weather over the country lying to the north of Latitude 26° is in an unsettled condition.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 10 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·938
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	" 71·9
Dew Point	" 67·3
Relative Humidity of Air	·644
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	" 72·3
General Directions of wind	N., ENE., NW., NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 245

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Ford, Lieut, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 1.

Hogg, Major Genl, Bo Staff, from Poona.
Battiscombe, Capt, Bo, 9th B I, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 31.

Newsom, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, from Allahabad.
Cunningham, Lt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Roorkee.

NOVEMBER 1.

Moffitt, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, from tour, to Bareilly.
Middleton, Lt, Bengal, 2nd York Lanc, to join, to Agra.
Hogg, Major Genl, Bo Staff, to rejoin, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

1. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at the Head-quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. No arms, etc., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers who bring bottles with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.
3. The Battalion will parade for a march out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4·30 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th instant.
4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section and attached to "C" Company:—No. 4338 Cyclist E. W. Flower, and No. 4339 Cyclist F. C. Brewin.
5. Captain R. G. Snell having returned from leave of absence resumes command of "F" Company from this date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. H. M. L. gun drill at the Fort, and Nicbit Road Head Quarters, to-morrow, Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Corps' will parade at the Corps, Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the annual Gun Target practice. The same arrangements will be made as last year for the manning of the guns at practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending gun target pract

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving, Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UP-COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Xmas Tree Holders will do well to send for our Xmas Toy List, Post free, on application to SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Re. 5, only.

FOUND, a DOG answering equi-gleefully to the names of Cartouche, Shot, Marla, Pontiervetter, Poss-Poss-Poss, and Nadiwa. Very fond of Welsh rabbit. Heavy bill accompanying against owner for board (with fannel), washing (best carnelian tuition on liberal principles and advertisement. Apply "No. 86," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete, Rs. 205.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A centre-board sailing BOAT, 12, 0" by 4' 6" built of Teak, Copper fastened, well finished, a good sailer, Lug and Jib sails all, in good condition. Apply "No. 33," care of this paper.

N. R DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained, for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. R. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, Senior COMPOUNDERS. Apply with specimen of handwriting to Kemp and Co., Ld., Fort.

WANTED, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Narsingarh State, Narsingarh.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European country in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ONLY firm in Bombay which has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 100, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFE NAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion. Salary a secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 7 Dalal Street, Fort.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ratliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. As for Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Ratliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First-class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Culsine Excellent." Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 3 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription £2 per year, inclusive Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—151° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Wellesley Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: if Quarterly, Rs. 3; Quarterly ... 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to 12a Mofussil, postage extra.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chadings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 2.) To be had at this Office.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 3 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ries and Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

R. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE, Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
DELIVERED FREE OF ALL CHARGES
TO
ANY PART OF ENGLAND.
WITH the view to reducing our large stock of INDIAN ARTWARES that have accumulated owing to the general depression in trade we have resolved on offering to our Buyers the
EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGE
of delivery of all their purchases made at any of our Branches viz:—1. BOMBAY, Hornby Row, CALCUTTA, 12, Government Place, and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office) intended for presents to relatives and friends at home, FREE OF ALL EXPENSES, at any given address in the United Kingdom.
S. J. TELLERY & Co.

NOW READY.
In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.
PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year,
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2.

THE only change yesterday in the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter was an advance of 1-4 per cent. in the price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £63 1-4. About £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The rate for Bar Silver in London declined 1-2d., say to 27d. per oz; and in New York the metal was 1 1-8 cent cheaper at 57 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower at £55. 10s. per ton. Paris quotations were again unchanged.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 35½s. per 492lbs., April-May shipment to Hull, sellers via the Canal.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3 11-32d. per oz.; but Arrivals were generally unchanged, the extreme quotations having been 3 15-64d. for November deliveries, and 3 7-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton prices were 1-32d. per lb. lower for Broach descriptions, and 1-16d. for Dhollera, Oomra, Bhownugger, and Tinnevelly. The market closed quiet; Surat dull and Arrivals steady; the days' Sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In the New York Cotton market, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 6 cents per lb. Futures being quoted at 5·96 cents for February and 5·08 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season, so far, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	66,000	57,000	38,000
Two days' do.	122,000	100,000	63,000
Since 1st September	2,245,000	2,416,000	1,671,000

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	369,000	325,000	261,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	132,000	161,000	78,000
" " Continent	121,000	102,000	107,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,123,000	2,308,000	1,608,000
" exports to U. K. do.	645,000	709,000	388,000
" to Continent do.	518,000	551,000	389,000
" Stock in the Ports	750,000	1,011,000	912,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th October, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	2,520,000	3,101,650	3,332,150
" " Surats	52,000	160,620	133,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	354,000	435,110	381,160
" London	4,000	2,500	6,000
American Afloat	330,000	387,000	213,000
East Indian	1,000	7,000	5,000
Total	689,000	831,610	1,105,160
Price of Middling Americans	3 15-32d.	4 17-32d.	4 23-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 13-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	15-32d.	27-32d.	21-32d.

Our local Cotton Market has been very quiet today and business exceedingly small. We have heard of no purchases by Europeans, though they are credited with some arrival sales of the new crop. The Mills have bought 100 bales each of old Brampore at Rs. 157; and Bengal, at Rs. 140-5, 100 Verungaum, at Rs. 154½; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 177; and they have contracted for 200 bales each of "Fully Good" Khandeish at Rs. 148; and Julgaum at Rs. 152, both for January delivery. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet in tone, and with but little doing for export, prices generally being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday, were as follows:—

Cotton	313 bales.
Wheat	1,101 cwts.
Linseed	1,961 "
Rapeseed	1,024 "
Gingellyseed	3,025 "
Castorseed	955 "

FREIGHTS have become firm in tone, and business has transpired for May shipment at 15s. per ton. The Bombay (s) for December loading, has been taken up by speculators, at 15s. per top.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce; but Bank Paper temporarily advanced 1-32d., say to 1s. 3 23-32d., at which a moderate amount was placed, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
" 3 mo' sight	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Francs "	1·87	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at an advance of 1/8th to 3-16ths per cent. on yesterday's quotations for 3½ per Cents, 97 7-16 having been the rate for Cash and 97 3/8 for this month's Settlement; with 93, nominal, quoted for Threes.

SHARES are quiet, with a slight upward movement in prices. Currimbhoy Mills have advanced Rs. 20; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 15; China, Rs. 10 and David, 2½; Bombay and Burmah, second issue, are Rs. 10 higher, and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill, Rs. 7½.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	2 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63½
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th October, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 19th October, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct 19. Rs. A. P.	Oct. 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	3,00,00,000 0 0	3,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,30,77,808 0 4	1,43,92,232 8 1
Other Deposits, &c.	5,51,89,389 15 8	4,96,67,918 11 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,86,138 12 0	5,97,121 10 10
Sundries	22,85,860 19 7	22,81,275 1 8
Rs.	9,90,39,197 8 7	9,49,38,525 0 4
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,27,514 0 0	63,34,432 0 0
Other authorised Investments	75,38,292 8 0	74,92,397 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,38,85,563 3 3	1,35,04,406 1 4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,21,92,507 2 4	2,17,88,618 3 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,40,47,927 5 1	1,40,51,152 9 0
Balances with other Banks	8,03,233 14 1	8,94,948 1 11
Bullion	2,927 11 0	2,838 11 0
Dead Stock	13,32,185 0 0	13,33,151 0 0
Cramps	8,402 7 9	8,683 5 6
Sundries	11,53,994 5 6	11,61,917 7 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,31,56,355 10 10	1,22,67,582 6 10
Do. at Branches	1,85,89,814 2 9	1,60,85,388 9 7
Rs.	9,90,39,197 8 7	9,49,38,545 0 4

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 26th October, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,96,234	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,81,809	Dec.
Other Deposits	55,21,474	Do.
Post Bills	1,10,983	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	39,607	Dec.
Loans	3,81,157	Do.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,889	Do.
Mercantile Bills	14,325	Inc.
Cash Head Office	8,84,173	Dec.
Cash at Branches	25,04,426	Do.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 23rd October 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	51,466	48,927	2,652	...	82,458	...
Parcels, &c.	53,683	69,672	...	6,453	1,64,935	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,304	2,504	...	3,179	3,218	...
Total for week	1,08,453	1,08,923	...	3,585	...	...
Aggregate	17,52,481	10,82,527	...	...	2,56,651	...

PICTURESQUE INDIA.
A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.
For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIRKHAM—October 22, the wife of P. D. Kirkham, D. S. P., Betul, C.P., of a daughter.

LATHBURY—October 19, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieut. H. O. Lathbury, Royal Engineers, of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

JUDGE—October 20, Major Charles Bellow Judge, 2nd P. W. O. Goorkhas, aged 40, killed in action at the storming of the Dargai Hill.

PRESTAGE—October 18, at the Mill, Simla, Franklin Prestage.

ROBINSON—October 23, at Shinawari, from a wound received in action at Dargai, on the 20th idem, John Graham, Captain, and, P. W. O., Goorkha Rifles, and third son of the late Major-General D. G. Robinson, Royal Engineers, and Director General of Telegraphs in India.

THOMSON—October 27, at General Hospital, Calcutta, Donald Sinclair Thomson of Chandpore Tea Estate, Sylhet, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Macalister Thomson aged 28.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1897.

WE have seen what Dr. Cust and some others have to say as to the methods by which the exploitation of Africa is being wrought out in the Congo State and elsewhere. On the principle of hearing both sides, let us turn to Mr. Stanley, who not only "found Livingstone," but made what Sir Richard Burton described as a Hell's Highway in Central Africa. In the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. H. M. Stanley gives an interesting summary of the progress that has been made in equatorial Africa during the last quarter of a century. In September 1872, when Mr. Stanley gave the British Association at Brighton an account of Livingstone's discoveries, his facts were regarded as fictions, and the general public were so ignorant even of the Coast of Africa, that on the way from the hall he was mobbed by persons curious to know if Zanzibar was an island! Since then the interior of Africa has been extensively explored by many travellers, and now it can be said that "there is scarcely a thousand square-mile plot of inner Africa left unpenetrated." In the regions of Central Africa, in which there were no white men but Livingstone and Stanley in 1872, and only the latter in 1878, there are now more than 2,800 white settlers. In August 1879 Mr. Stanley commenced operations in the Congo Free State, assisted by thirteen European officers and sixty-eight Zanzibaris. To-day, the white population in the Congo Free State amounts to 1,500. The progress of civilisation in the State may be measured by the introduction of steam boats on the Upper Congo, which is separated from the Lower Congo by an unnavigable course of rapids and cataracts, two hundred and thirty miles long. When Mr. Stanley surrendered his command to his successor in 1884, three steamers had been launched on the Upper Congo. There are now forty-five steamers there and twice as many barges or rowboats of steel. Mr. Stanley prophesies a great future for the eight thousand miles of navigable rivers above Stanley pool. "Being a region remarkable for its natural produce of gums, oils, rubber, ivory, and timber of the finest description, the Upper Congo must," he predicts, "a few years hence present such a sight of steamboat navigation, as the Mississippi used to exhibit before the civil war." A railway is now being constructed to traverse the interval between the Upper and Lower Congo. It has been already completed for 165 miles, and it is hoped that by the middle of next year the whole line will be open to traffic. Similar progress has been made in the equatorial territory belonging to France, Germany, and England. The British Central African Protectorate has one steamer on Lake Tanganika, five on Lake Nyassa, two on the Upper Shire, and sixteen on the Lower Shire and Zambesi. The territory is kept in order by two hundred Sikh soldiers and five hundred native police. In British East Africa a railway is being constructed from Mombassa to Lake Victoria. Until this railway is finished, the Uganda Protectorate cannot have much commerce with the outer world if even then.

But when Uganda has once come into direct commercial intercourse with civilisation, Mr. Stanley fervently believes that "its unique geographical position, coupled with the remarkable intelligence of the people, will make it as brilliant commercially as it was renowned in pagan days for its martial prowess." One satisfactory fact in the history of the progress of civilisation in equatorial Africa is the success of missionary efforts, especially in the Uganda Protectorate, which now, we are asked to believe, numbers nearly 100,000 Christian converts. The climate and the natives of the Dark Continent are, we are told, appreciated better than they used to be in the past. European officers on furlough are eager to return to the land, the climate of which was once so dreaded. The white settlers now "understand the dialects of their workmen; and they know that the black who distinguished himself in his village by his self-taught art and industry, in fashioning his fetish god, his light canoe, his elegant assegai or sword, may be taught to turn a screw at the lathe, to rivet a boiler plate, to mould bricks, to build a stone wall, or a brick arch." There are 7,200 native navvies at work on the Congo railway, and they have been found capable of constructing the stone piers and steel bridges which cross the ravines and rivers. At Blantyre a fine Cathedral Church has been built by natives, and in the shipbuilding yards and foundries of Leopoldville natives have turned out forty-five steamers. Such facts demonstrate that the native of Africa, whom Barton described as uniting the incapacity of infancy with the unpliancy of age, the futility of childhood, with the scepticism of the adult, and the stubbornness of the old, is after all capable of making progress towards civilisation. No doubt there has been a considerable amount of bloodshed in the process of transforming Central Africa into civilised and industrious communities; but for one man killed in conflict with the white pioneers of civilisation, there were hundreds killed in the old days in the internecine wars between tribe and tribe, and in continual fights with Arab slave-hunters, who swept away the flower of their children to the slave markets of Angola and Zanzibar. The horrors of superstition must also be taken into account when we compare the past condition of equatorial Africa with its present and probable future. In old times, when a chief fell ill or had a bad dream or died, or a pest broke out, or a drought, or a flood, or any other misfortune happened, the evil was attributed to witchcraft. So the Mganda or witch doctor was called upon, and those whom he declared to have betwitched the land or the chief were mercilessly done to death. This species of cruelty was so common that Mr. Stanley estimates these public murders at a million a year for the territory of the Congo State, and two millions for the whole of equatorial Africa. Probably the witch doctor is still employed, but only in secret, and on comparatively rare occasions. Mr. Stanley naturally take a roseate view of the progress of African civilisation, in which he has himself played such a prominent part. Still, after making all deductions, it is clear that the opening up of the country not only promises to provide an extensive market for the merchants of the future, but may eventually benefit the native inhabitants of the Dark Continent who survive the process.

WE recently referred to the captious and often malevolent "petitions" to the Plague Committee accusing the officers acting under that body of wanton intrusion into the penetralia of native houses, and making absurd allegations of deliberate and meaningless affronts to religious susceptibilities. We ventured to suggest that if official ministrations are unwelcome and a source of irritation and ill-feeling, it might be necessary to consider the expediency of discontinuing them and leaving the people of Poona to work out their salvation in their own way. The authorities adopted a middle course. Concessions were made modifying the stringency of the measures employed. Instead of insisting on the segregation of the occupants of houses in which cases of fever had occurred, it was deemed sufficient if they left the houses and sought shelter elsewhere. As might have been foreseen, the persons who were thus required to leave infected houses and were free to seek other lodgings where they chose, went to live with their friends and acquaintances, carrying the infection with them. They brought the infection into new centres, and the plague has now become more prevalent in Poona than it was in the worst weeks of March and April. The mortality is very heavy. If the people in Poona and their accepted guides and leaders are satisfied to pay this heavy price for a relaxation of the measures—which can only be successful if they are adequate and thoroughly carried out—it is useless to argue with them. They know no better, and they may learn by experience lessons which cannot be effectually taught in any other way. It is a question, however, whether the Government, having accepted the responsibility in the matter by appointing a Plague Committee and employing its officers to check the ravages of the epidemic, can reconcile that responsibility with concessions which deprive the preventive measures of half their efficacy. The plague returns of one day give eighty-five fresh cases, and sixty-seven deaths; this in a city of which the average mortality is about nine a day. There are 475 persons in the different hospitals, and it is well known that large numbers of cases are successfully concealed and are never taken to the hospital. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that half measures are illusory and useless. If the Government undertake to cope with the plague they are bound to take the necessary steps to make their intervention effective and effectual. If such measures are resented and resisted by those for whose benefit they are undertaken, and organised obstruction renders it impossible to give effect to them, the alternative is not to whittle them away till they lose their *raison d'être*, but to request the men of light and leading in Poona to take the plague in hand and deal with it in their own way.

IT is much to be feared that there is a growing spirit of indiscipline alike at sea and on land. In at least three instances recently, seamen on board Her Majesty's ships have disgraced themselves by striking their commanding officer without any sort of provocation or excuse. In two cases the offenders were first class ship's boys, eighteen years of age, who if they conducted themselves properly would have been rated as able seamen in a short time. Naturally severe punishment with dismissal from the Queen's service was meted out by a Court Martial. Leonard Hill, a first class boy on board the H. M. S. Agamemnon, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, twenty-four strokes of the birch, and dismissal from the service. This severity was the occasion of much letter writing to the newspapers in angry protest. One correspondent fortunately wrote to Lord Charles Beresford, who has laboured to make the naval service popular, asking him whether he did not think the sentence did not show "cruel vindictiveness utterly disproportionate to the offence," which in civil life would be atoned for by a fine of ten or twenty shillings. Lord Charles was innocently asked whether the sentence was not likely to deter young men from entering the navy. If it keeps youths ashore, who if afloat would strike their superior officers in the face without rhyme or reason, the sentence will be fully justified by that most desirable result. The gallant sailor whose sympathy was sought, had none to give. He saw no vindictiveness in Hill's punishment, which was doubtless taken into account before the offence, was committed. Ill-conditioned lads resent the strictness of discipline which compels them to be clean, obedient, and orderly, and knowing that by striking their officer they can get out of a service they deem irksome they readily face a severe sentence. There has been of late a growing tendency to this offence, and Lord Charles, and indeed all naval officers, naturally and properly hold that it must be rigorously repressed. If it were permitted to continue, the system which formerly prevailed in the Fleet, of bringing the delinquent before his commanding officer under an escort with fixed bayonets, would have to be revived. That would be a retrograde measure, recalling the time when the absence of confidence between officers and men made precautions necessary. Lord Charles Beresford tells his correspondent that unless the crime of striking officers be suppressed it may be necessary to go back to the days of strong armed guards. If men are to be under the complete control of their officers under circumstances of great trial and danger in time of war, the habit of obedience and strict discipline must be acquired during peace. There can be no question of treating an assault on a superior officer as a common assault. Lord Charles points the moral by reference to the fate of a French soldier who was shot the other day for striking his corporal. He hints that the misplaced leniency in dealing with the offences of sailors in the navy has been taken advantage of in a cowardly way by ill-conditioned men and boys. Archibald Forbes has expressed forebodings—which will not be lessened by some recent experiences in the present Frontier campaign—as to the probable outcome of coddling soldiers. Are we to suppose that similar coddling has place on board Her Majesty's ships? It might be inferred that such is the case from the energy with which Lord Charles urges that sentiment, however good in itself, should never be allowed to enter into hard-featured fact when handling men. That is all very well; but if things go on as they are going, we shall have a movement for the eight hours day and the Saturday half-holiday on board the Condars of the not distant future.

IT appears that a Mr. Bennett Stanford, whoever he may be, has, it seems, just returned to London after an abortive trip to Somaliland. He was compelled to turn back, not by any difficulties that he encountered with the natives—of course not,—but by the peremptory order of the Political Resident at Aden, who despatched a message by swift camels—the special winged ones, we presume—instructing Mr. Bennett Stanford to return to the coast. The reason for this action "on the part of the Indian Government," we are informed, is the unsettled state of the country, and, as Mr. Bennett Stanford—not Mr. Stanford, although repeated for the fourth time—was accompanied by his wife, he was reluctantly compelled to return to Berbera. As a matter of fact, says this magnanimous gentleman, there is no doubt that the Indian Government has a good deal of justification for its action in forbidding British travellers to enter Somaliland at the present moment. Since the defeat of the Italians, and the arrival of many European missions in Abyssinia, Menelik has been taking active steps to establish claims over the Somali and Galla country, and the latest reports from North-east Africa are to the effect that bands of Abyssinian warriors are now raiding the whole country as far south as Lake Rudolf. The Political Agent at Aden thus becomes the Government of India, or rather the Indian Government, as the correspondent prefers to call it. As a matter of fact, Aden and the movements of its Political Agents are guided by the Government of Bombay. But the disappointed explorer may not thank us for the information. Mr. Bennett Stanford would have done better if, instead of wasting his indignation on stories of interception by the Indian Government and its winged camels, he had gone straight back to the Garrison Church at Aden, and thanked an all-merciful Providence that a solicitous Government stepped in to save his wife and himself from the clutches of "the Abyssinian warriors who are now raiding the whole country as far as Lake Rudolph." All this information, by the way, is contained—with other just as interesting and as authentic, so to speak—in a letter which is supposed to deal with London news. London out of the season would appear to be quite as uneventful as Bombay during plague and famine,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent states that Egyptian troops will probably occupy Kassala before Christmas.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

Deputies from all parts of Crete have assembled at Melidoni, and elected M. Spakianaki President of the Assembly.

Anarchy still prevails in the interior of the Island.

RAILWAY FROM SUAKIM TO KASSALA.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Cairo states that a railway from Suakim to Kassala will be constructed in 1898.

RUSSIAN ACTION IN COREA.

The *Times'* Seoul correspondent states that the Russian Minister there has forced the Corean Government to dismiss their English Financial Adviser and Chief of the Customs, and to replace him by a Russian.

THE OPENING OF THE BULUWAYO RAILWAY.

By the advice of his doctors, Mr. Cecil Rhodes was absent from the festivities in connection with the opening of the Buluwayo Railway.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is improving, and his condition gives no cause for alarm.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Marshal Blanco has issued a pacifying proclamation to the Cubans, promising them autonomy and oblivion of the past.

THE WAGES DISPUTE IN LANCASHIRE.

A joint meeting of cotton employers and operatives has been held, at which it was resolved to arbitrate in the wages dispute.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT ADELAIDE.

The cricket match at Adelaide between South Australia and the English team after four days' play was not finished, and resulted in a draw.

THE PROTECTION OF PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

Lord Salisbury and the Japanese Minister signed a Protocol on the 20th October, enforcing immediately Article XVII. of the Treaty of 1894, regarding the protection of Patents and Trade Marks.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 16th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, on the 28th.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The business before Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council comprises the introduction of a small Bill which extends the regulations relating to Storage of Kerosine Oil, paints, and other viscous fluid containing ingredients of an explosive or inflammable nature; also the passing of the Oudh Courts Bill already introduced, and the introduction of the Post Office Bill, which is a measure of codification incorporating into a single Act the regulations already in force relating to value payable parcels, money orders, and other arrangements introduced of lateyears.

GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

General Ian Hamilton, who broke his leg a few weeks back at Kohat, has arrived in Simla, and proceeds shortly to England.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.

Major Meid, R. E., is posted to the Bengal Command.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT IN RAJPUTANA.

Mr. A. Martindale, officiating as Resident in the Western States, Rajputana, has been nominated to succeed Sir R. Crosthwaite as Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, in March next.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF HOMICIDE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

POONA, Nov. 2.

Samuel Wyche, of the Kolar Gold Fields, was placed before Colonel Newnham Smith by Inspector Fleming, who charged him, under section 224, with escaping from police custody while he was in the Sassoon Hospital, on Sunday.

Mr. Fleming gave evidence regarding his first arrest, and then related how he had effected his re-arrest the second time. The policeman who had been placed in the D and T$_4$ wards said that on opening the door accused pushed him down and ran away.

Accused replied that the door was open. He was suffering from fever, and he walked out of the hospital, and went to Butler Mohala, where there was an empty house. He remembered being arrested. He also recollected he was in police custody in the Sassoon Hospital.

Mr. Lewis, Inspector of the Kolar Gold Fields, was then called. He recognised the accused, who, he said, was employed as watchman at the Gold Fields, his duty being to allow coolies to go down, and also to search those that came up. An accident, witness stated, occurred on the 11th September last, in accused's pit, resulting in the death of 52 coolies. Accused was charged under Section 304 A. He was arrested and bailed to appear next day at the inquest, but he absconded, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

Further hearing is postponed till Thursday next.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 69 cases and 45 deaths in the city, to-day, and 35 cases and 21 deaths in the cantonment.

The total mortality of the city was 66.

There were 50 cases and 36 deaths round about Poona district.

In the General Plague Hospital 61 were admitted, and 6 died. In the Hindu Hospital 10 were admitted and 6 died, leaving 58 under treatment.

A new hospital for the Jain community was opened yesterday. The Jews are shortly going to open one for their community—near the Hindu Hospital.

THE OUTBREAK AT SHOLAPUR.

TWO EUROPEAN CASES.

The Cantonment authorities have taken the census of Sholapur bazaar and New Modikhana. There are 1,500 persons in the former place, and 1,703 in the latter. In the Sholapur Bazaar 88 houses were found vacant and a large number in Modikhana.

Two European ladies, Mrs. Dewey, wife of the local Assistant District Railway Traffic Superintendent, Sholapur, and her sister are down with plague.

They caught the infection from their servants as Mrs. Dewey was personally attending on them.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

ENCOUNTERS WITH THE ENEMY.

FEW CASUALITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

General Lockhart has had some sharp fighting since he crossed the Arhanga Pass into Afridi Tirah, losing altogether eight men killed and eighteen wounded, including two officers.

A telegram, dated Maidan, to-day, reports that a transport coming into camp was attacked on Sunday night, three drivers being killed, and two wounded.

Yesterday, the Bagh was visited. The enemy were present in numbers, and were driven off. Our casualties were:—Captain Maclaren, K. O. S. B's. slightly wounded. 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas—One Sepoy killed and three wounded.

About midday the Afridis came down from the hills with bullocks to carry off fodder and goods. The Second Brigade with the Derajat Battery moved out against them. Our casualities in the encounter were:—Lieutenant Caffine, of the Yorkshires, severely wounded.

A picquet of the 36th Sikhs was afterwards attacked, losing one man wounded.

Then a transport from Arhanga coming into camp about seven in the evening was attacked, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, our casualties being:—The Queen's—Killed three men, and wounded four; Northamptons—wounded one; transport followers—wounded three. The Jeypore Transport had one killed and two wounded. Some baggage was also lost.

THE ENEMY CARRYING A GUERRILLA WARFARE.

EXPECTED FIGHT AT BARA.

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

On entering the Mastura Valley, on Sunday, large numbers of the enemy were seen taking their families over the opposite hills into Bara Valley. The Afridis seem determined to prosecute a guerrilla form of warfare. Five drivers were killed in the evening about three miles out of camp. With the exception of attacks on isolated parties and firing into the camp at night, combined resistance is probably at an end; it is said that no time will be lost in offering the tribes our terms, and if not at once accepted the Force will be split up and the Brigades sent in all directions to inflict a wholesale punishment.

This is a wide open and lightly cultivated valley, dotted all over with walled villages and towers. It is entirely deserted by the inhabitants in order to guard against the indiscriminate burning of their villages

Sentries have been posted on each of the villages responsible for firing on our camp.

It seems certain that there is no punishment which could be inflicted by the force during its limited stay which would induce the Afridis to give up their rifles if this be included in the terms to be offered them. The crops were all cut long ago, and destruction of their villages is a loss that can easily be repaired, as there is plenty of timber on the hill sides. It appears to be a choice between stopping during winter or dropping the question of disarmament. It seems possible, seeing that the Afridis of Maidan have all left this part and gone to the Rajput and Bara Valleys, that General Hammond may have to meet a strong combination.

RECONNAISSANCE.

A reconnaissance in force was made, this morning, to Bagh, the principal village in Tirah.

Our casualties were:—3rd Gurkhas—1 killed and 4 wounded. Some of these were caused by a few sharp shooters on another adjacent hill.

General Nicholson had accompanied the force.

THE CAPTURE OF ARHANGA.

CASUALTIES.

Later reports give our total casualties during the attack on the Arhanga Pass as follows:—Captain Searle, 36th Sikhs; 2 drivers, No. 8 Mountain Battery, and 1 sepoy, 3rd Sikhs, all wounded. None killed.

The enemy's losses are unknown, but probably very small.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER AT THE SAMGHAKA.

NO CASUALTIES.

On Sunday night, a party of 30 Khyber Rifles went out in the direction of Samghaka Pass and hid themselves in a nullah. At 5 o'clock about forty of the enemy came from the direction of Burj Hari Singh, and halted close to where the Khyber Rifles were posted. Another force of thirty men appeared and these also hid themselves in a nullah.

Just as it was beginning to dawn, the first party, who were stationed on the top of the hill to the west of the pass, saw the Khyber rifles hidden in a nullah, and fired on them. Both sides at once began firing volleys, and eventually the enemy retired into the hills. Colonel Aslam Khan took out reinforcements and cut them off. The Khyber Rifles' fire must have been effective, as on returning to the spot where the enemy had been hidden one dead man was found shot through. The enemy had taken his rifle, but in a hurried retreat had left his belt and ammunition.

GATHERING IN THE KHYBER DISTRICT.

Resistance is looked for in the Khyber district. A lashkar is reported to have gathered in the hills at the head of the Bara Valley for the purpose of resisting the advance of the Column at Bara. The enemy's numbers are estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000 men.

REPORTED GATHERING AT THE UBLAN PASS.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

News from Shinawari, dated yesterday, reports all quiet on the line of communications. A small Orakzai gathering is said to have gone to the Ublan Pass intending to raid, but the Political authorities doubt the reliability of the information.

A leading Alisherzai Malik was killed on the action at Ramidan on the 25th.

RAID ON A CONTRACTOR'S GODOWN.

A party of thirty Zaka Khels entered a contractor's godown, about half-a-mile from Bara Camp, on Sunday night, tied up the coolies, and carried off the chaukidar. While passing the Nasrulla Border Police post, the garrison there fired a volley, causing them relinquish the chaukidar.

Lance-Duffadar Khiwas Khan, 9th Bengal Lancers, taken prisoner on the 18th October, and exchanged for the havildar, Said Amir came in safely yesterday.

THE TIRAH VALLEY.

FLIGHT OF THE AFRIDIS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

A telegram from Karappa to the "Pioneer" says:—Both divisions arrived in the Tirah Valley last night except the 1st Brigade, which remained at the last camp and the Dorsetshire Regiment remained on the Arhanga Pass to cover the movement of transport. As the troops descended into the Valley yesterday the Afridis were clearly visible removing their families and flocks apparently in the direction of the Battan Valley in a north-easterly direction. The Valley is a wide Basin surrounded by steep hill crowned in places on the north side with fir trees. There are no forests trees either in the valley or on the hills. The valley is quite open with large areas of fairly flat ground, deep nullahs between them. The whole valley is well cultivated and very fertile. There are numerous homesteads rather than villages everywhere. The homesteads generally consist of a tower, two or three double or three-storeyed houses, surrounded by smaller buildings and outhouses, with many walnut, peach, apricot, cherry, and other trees round them. They are all full of grain and fodder, though in some cases fodder was burnt before the troops arrived, but numerous fowls, atta, honey, walnuts, etc., were found in houses, and show that the rapid advance rather took them by surprise. The water supply is good and the nights appear rather less cold than in the Mastura Valley. The valley now wears a late autumn appearance, but in the early spring and summer must be very beautiful. In many places they were sowing wheat for the spring crop.

THE TROOPS AT REST.

RAIDING PARTIES STILL BUSY.

Foraging parties are being sent out in every direction, and as far as can be seen there will be no difficulty in feeding the transport animals. There was little or no firing into camp last night. The troops are encamped on a beautiful open plateau about the centre of the valley. The troops halt to-day and will no doubt enjoy a well-earned rest.

A convoy was attacked last night between Arhanga Pass and the camp by some Drabies, who were cut up.

A telegram from Shinawari, dated to-day, reports that many Afridis left Arhanga yesterday, going towards Bara, also many Kuki Khels and Aka Khels are said to have proceeded in the same direction to oppose the Peshawar Column. A party of about thirty Kuki Khels came down from the low hills last night, and took a Snider rifle from the chowkidar of the bhoosa contractor's godown, about half-a-mile from camp. They made off, taking the chowkidar with them towards Jamrud. They were fired at from the police post which they had to pass, and they released the chowkidar.

Some successful experiments with flare lights were carried out last night.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 2.

Telegrams from the Upper Kurram and Malakhand report all quiet.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

Inspection of Afghan boundary pillars by a force from the Tochi Column is proceeding peacably.

THE ACTION AT SHABKADR.

GENERAL ELLES'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

From Brigadier-General E. R. Elles, C. B., Commanding Peshawar District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command,—(No. 348 M.; dated Peshawar, the 10th August, 1897).

I have the honour to make the following report on operations carried out against a rising of Mohmands and other tribes led by the Adda Mullah.

2. Two or three days before the 7th August, rumours had reached the Commissioner that the Adda Mullah with his gathering was somewhere in the hills near by, and intended attacking the Hindu village of Shunkargarh under the walls of Fort Shabkadr. I offered to reinforce the Border Police in the Fort with a squadron and two companies, but the Commissioner declined.

3. At about 8-30 p.m. on the evening of the 7th, Saturday, the Commissioner came to me and informed me that Shunkargarh would be attacked and that he wanted troops sent out. I at once issued orders for the following troops to move without delay:—

31st Field Battery	4 Guns.
13th Bengal Lancers	2 Squadrons.
Somersetshire Light Infantry...	2 Companies
20th Punjab Infantry.....	The Battalion.

Fortunately 100 Sapper mules had arrived that morning, so ammunition and *pukhal* mules could be supplied, but I had been entirely stripped of transport by the Malakand emergency. A number of tum-tums were also taken up to help the British Infantry.

The troops marched between 12 and 1 a.m. on the 8th. The distance to Shabkadr is fully 19 miles, and there was a further 13 miles, the 1st mile was an intensely hot night and the troops reached the ferry by daylight. Owing to paucity of boats a large number of the cavalry horses were swum across the stream over 200 yards wide and running very strong.

Adizai.—At Adizai, which I visited at daybreak, heard and saw that Shunkargarh had been burnt, and from a report by the Border Police "Subadar" at Shabkadr, it appeared that the enemy had come down at 4 p. m. on the 7th, and after burning the village and attacking the Fort had retired in the morning to the low hills. Cavalry were pushed on to reconnoitre, and at 8-30 Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved on Shabkadr with the remainder of the Cavalry 2 guns, 51st Field Battery, 2 companies Somersetshire Light Infantry and 2½ Companies 20th Punjab Infantry. He reconnoitred the enemy and found them occupying the law hills west of Shabkadr covering the Gandab Pass. The heat was intense, the troops close up, and the column was not yet concentrated, so Lieutenant-Colonel Woon withdrew to the Fort.

4. I returned myself to Peshawar by noon on the 8th, as it was absolutely necessary for me to do so.

5. On the morning of the 9th, in accordance with my orders, which were to attack the enemy as soon as possible, Lieutenant-Colonel Woon moved out with the 51st Field Battery 4 guns, 13th Bengal Lancers, 151 Lances; Somersetshire Light Infantry 186 rifles, 20th Punjab Infantry 400 rifles, and found the enemy occupying the position on the undulating plateau at the foot of the hills. He determined to make a frontal attack with his Infantry whilst moving his Cavalry and Artillery to turn the enemy's left flank. He came into contact with the enemy at 7-40 a. m., but his guns owing to getting into bad ground only came into action at 8-30.

The engagement soon became very hot, and the enemy made a determined attempt to turn Colonel Woon's left flank and he was forced to commence a retirement to prevent the enemy getting between his force and the Fort. At this period of the engagement I arrived on the scene having left Peshawar early, as I thought it necessary to proceed personally to Shabkadr and inform myself of the situation. I had started four companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry during the night as a reinforcement, but there was a very heavy storm in the night with torrents of rain which delayed them.

On nearing Shabkadr I heard the guns and pushed on, reaching the scene of action a little before 9. I found that the enemy's line extended for about two miles, the left being on the lower spurs of the main hills. Our small force was out flanked and was too cramped up, being subject to cross-fire. The Artillery were close to the Infantry, and Cavalry with the guns. I brought the guns into action again to support the Infantry and sent the Cavalry well to the right flank, telling Major Atkinson to be prepared to charge. I also saw the necessity of extending the Infantry more to the left.

About this time there were many casualties, including Captain Blacker, the only officer with the guns, so I sent Captain Graham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to take charge of them.

When Major Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, had got into position, I ordered him to charge from under the hills right along the enemy's front and to double up his line. He carried out the order in the most brilliant manner covered by Artillery fire, charging for 1½ miles over nasty stony ground and completely cleared the enemy from the front. The effect of bolder tactics was such that the enemy at once retired into the hills. With the small force at my disposal suffering from the heat and hard work of the last 36 hours I did not think it desirable to follow the enemy into the hills. I formed up the force on the edge of the plateau in an extended line and waited for an hour. It was then reported by the Cavalry that the enemy had completely cleared off to the hills and I ordered the troops to withdraw to the Fort. The Cavalry and part of the Infantry advanced some distance to the front before retiring. Two companies of the 30th Punjab Infantry came up as a reserve under Captain Dobbie just after the Cavalry charge.

6. I would beg to bring to favourable notice the following officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Woon, 20th Punjab Infantry.—Owing to the paucity of officers he was mounted in the firing line throughout and greatly exposed.

Captain P. G. Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Captain W. C. Cox, Somersetshire Light Infantry. —Commanding the detachment as Major A. Lumb was almost the first man wounded.

Captain S. W. W. Blacker, Royal Artillery.—Severely wounded.

Major F. G. Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers,—who brilliantly carried out the orders given him, horse shot.

Lieutenant A. Y. Cheyne, 13th Bengal Lancers. —House shot; slightly wounded.

Captain H. W. G. Graham, 5th Lancers, Deputy Assistant Ajutant-General.

Lieutenant G. B. Roney-Dongal, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Orderly officer.

Surgeon-Captain T. H. J. C. Goodwyn, Army Medical Staff.—I would bring to very special notice the gallantry of this officer, the only medical officer with the force.

He was attending to the wounded wherever the fire was hottest, and showed great devotion to his duty. He was himself knocked out of time by a stone or spent bullet, but refused to leave his work.

Subadar Ganda Singh and Jemadar Sant Singh, 20th Punjab Infantry commanded their Companies in an able and gallant manner.

Jemadar Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Duffadar Sewa Singh, Duffadar Fazal Hosain Khan and Sowar Hira Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers, who were conspicuous for their coudnct.

Battery Sergeant-Major Wallman, 51st Field Battery, who fought the guns, when Captain Blacker was wounded, with great coolness.

7. The steadiness of the Infantry under trying circumstances was very noticeable, more especially considering the small number of British officers present.

8. I attach casualty reports on Army Form B. 103. The enemy's numbers have been estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 men, and they appear to have lost heavily, (has been since confirmed from other sources) and some 30 or 40 headmen of note were killed, whose names are known. Our losses were, I regret heavy for the small force engaged, amounting to 4 officers wounded, 9 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 61 wounded.

Sir William Lockhart has more than justified the confidence reposed in him as the most expert of Indian Generals in conducting a campaign against tribal hordes. He has followed up the capture of the Sanpagha Pass by driving the enemy from their second position on the Arhanga, and his force is now in Maidan. Each success has been gained with a trifling loss, and the skillful employment of thirty-six mountain guns, by which a concentrated fire was poured upon the enemy's breastworks, has made the work of the infantry comparatively easy. The tactics adopted in turning the formidable lines of sungars seem to have demoralised the tribesmen, who have made but a poor show during the last few days. The Afridis, in retiring from the Sanpagha, burned the villages which they passed in their retirement, doubtless thinking to hamper the advance of our troops by destroying the store of grain and fodder. As these villages belong to the Orakzai who inhabit the Mastura Valley, there may be bad blood between the two great tribes.

After the Arhanga Pass has been crossed the valleys of Maidan and rajgul, the summer quarters of the Afridis, lay before Sir William Lockhart, and these he has now entered. He has thus lifted the *purdah* from Tirah in four days from leaving the Khanki Valley. The ease with which the Afridis have been ousted from positions vaunted as virtually impregnable, is the more gratifying, as the experience at the Chagru Kotal seemed to foreshadow a stubborn resistance. Their impotence to bar the advance of such a force as the Government of India has sent against them, must now be as clear to the tribesmen as to anybody else; and the only question is whether they will accept the terms soon to be announced by Sir William Lockhart, or attempt for a time to maintain a guerilla warfare. The latter course will only bring a severer punishment upon their country; but as there are at least 30,000 men in arms, some of the tribal leaders are pretty certain to oppose an immediate submission, and it remains to be seen what counsels will prevail. It is clear that the tribes have nothing to expect from the Amir, who openly condemns their conduct in the plainest terms. As will be seen by telegrams to-day, both the British Agent in Kabul and the Viceroy have received from the Amir explicit reassurances of his friendship, and of his determination to maintain not merely a passive attitude, but one of direct discouragement towards those tribes who may still be looking to him for support, or who are likely to seek refuge later on in his territory. Abdur Rahman leaves the Afridis and Orakzai to their fate with a remark to the effect that they fully deserve all the punishment they get.—*Pioneer.*

The casualties which have occurred in fighting on the North-West frontier from June 10th to October 28th amount to 1,090, of which 247 are killed. The details are as follows:—Staff and departmental officers, 1 killed and 5 wounded; regimental officers, 28 killed and 47 wounded; British rank and file, 34 killed and 154 wounded; native officers, 4 killed and 29 wounded; native rank and file, 177 killed and 595 wounded; followers, 3 killed and 16 wounded. These figures do not include the casualties at the Sanpagha Pass, as a detailed return has not yet been received.

The Tirah Expeditionary Force is better provided with the means of meeting night attacks of the Wano and Inayat Kila type than any previous expedition operating on and beyond the Indian frontiers. Not only are there a number of the Wells fare lights with the expedition, a rough and ready substitute for the electric search light, but the force also has with it several hundred lights of a chemical nature, devised and made up by Captain Malleson of the Ordnance Department. In certain contingencies it is possible that these lights may be found useful. The idea is to lay out a number of them round the entrenched enclosure before dark and, on the first symptom of the advance of snipers or an attacking force, to ignite them by a length of fuze. This would burn a sufficient time to allow of the person igniting them to get back under cover before the lights blaze up, which they do with very considerable brilliancy indeed. The drawback, of course, is that unless the lights are placed a sufficient distance to the front, they are apt to show up our own position even better than the enemy's. To get over this difficulty, Captain Malleson has invented a new and greatly improved type of star shell, which is said to burn as many minutes as the service star shell burns seconds. These can be fired out of the existing guns to any distance desired from the camp, and thus shed a brilliant light over all the ground to be covered by an attacking force without entailing the exposure of a single man on our side. The preliminary trials of these star shells are said to have been so promising, that a number have been ordered to be made up in the Kirkee Powder Factory and issued to the Tirah Force at once.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

The amount of sickness and mortality among British troops on service has recently attracted a good deal of public attention and comment. The fact cannot be gainsaid; and it has perhaps come as the most eloquent testimony possible to the urgency of the necessity for legislation on the lines so tardily recognised, of the new Cantonment Act. It is unfair in the extreme, however, to compare the vital statistics of the British with those of the native army, as the conditions of enlistment and life are so different in the two services. But when compared to the mortality of French troops, whether on service or in time of peace, our own losses dwindle into comparative insignificance. Statistics of the campaign in Madagascar show that although there was no epidemic of cholera or yellow fever to swell the mortality, the death-rate in 1895 rose from a normal local average of 103 to 356 per 1,000, the deaths being chiefly due to precisely the same causes as our own, namely malaria, dysentery and, notably, enteric. One regiment, the 40th Chasseurs, lost by death 595 out of 900, and the Sappers 357 out of 600. It is asserted that the death-rate of French troops serving abroad, even when not on actual service *i.e.* about 43 per 1,000, is normally seven times that of the home army; and as the figures show, this number is largely increased by exposure to service conditions. In comparison with this, the mortality of our own troops is singularly low. The figures for Home and Indian service respectively may be put down as 4·75 and 14·76 per 1,000; so that, during peace at least, our army serving abroad compares very favourably with that of France under the same conditions. The mortality from sickness among our troops at present serving in the field will no doubt be found to be greatly in excess of the numbers given above; but if statistics go to prove anything, they would certainly seem to show that, so far from there being any real grounds for the alarmist reports so frequently heard now, we are at any rate considerably better off than our neighbours.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hsano, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Turkish route right.

All Burma wires beyond Chittagong interrupted. Assam route to Burma right. Public are warned that owing to cyclone messages to and from Burma are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent Bathurst.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

SCARE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Nov 1.

Lahore has had a plague scare. On Saturday a case was considered by Dr. Coates highly suspicious, and was sent to the isolation hospital. Fortunately, it was a false alarm, and malarial fever with complications was all that was the matter. The man was discharged.

Reportt from Khatkar Kalan, near Jullander, show two fresh cases and one death.

Reappearance of plague is reported from Sind, where it is expected the plague rules will again be rigidly enforced. Up to yesterday five cases and one death are reported from Kotri.

MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK IN LAHORE.

There is a deadlock in the Lahore Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner, supported by the Commissioner and all European members, being on one side, and Native members unanimous on the other. The question is whether traders shall be allowed to erect factories in the heart of the Civil Station. Some time ago the Commissioners passed a resolution sanctioning the erection of two factories in the Civil Station, but the Deputy Commissioner referred to Government for orders, in the meanwhile suspending action on a resolution in response to the request of Government to reconsider the matter. The native Commissioners have again decided unanimously in favour of factories, andalso suggested that the Deputy Commissioner was acting *ultra vires* in interfering. Fresh orders of Government can only settle the present deadlock.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java (extra) left here, to-day, for China direct.

COLOMBO, Nov. 2.

Mail steamers Ravenna, from China, and Oceana, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Tuticorin, for Singapore, on the 1st instant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Egypt, expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Saturday:—

Advalo, Mrs	Kensington, Mr A
Arson, Miss	Kennedy, Col
Anderson, Mr Graham	Kerr, Mr
Aquilar, Mr J G	Kitchen, Rev W, Mrs and 2 infants
Anderson, Mr	Kondrew, Mr
Allen, Mr	Kaye, Miss
Allen, Mr	Kelly, Mrs
Anderson, Mr G	Kinnord, Lord and Lady
Aucreson, Mr T S	Lloyd, Mr A
Anderson, Mr	Lefroj, Rev A
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs	Lyle, Mrs and 2 infants
Allen, Mr	Lyall, Miss P
Barrow, Mrs	Little, Mr and Mrs
Baldock, Mr	Livesay, Mr and Mrs
Bernhardt, Mr M	Lloyd, Mr J B
Barlow, Mr	Lancester Mrs
Beaufort, Mr	Laabi, Mr
Brereton, Mrs	Lawrie, Mr J S
Buckland, Mr	List, Mr G
Beechey, Mr H	Mules, Mrs
Barlow, Mr	MacGregor, Mrs
Bruce, Mr	Malta, Mr
Bathorn, Mrs	Morley, Miss and Maid
Bliss Mrs	Macqae, Lieut
Boddy, Mrs	Marden, Capt
Branthwait, Mr	Mayer, Mr and Mrs
Birkmyre, Mr and Mrs	Moll, Mr A
Bradden, Miss	Macdonald, Mr T M
Bealghan, Mr and Mrs	Micholls, Mr
Brooks, Mr and Mrs	Marten, Sir A
Bennett, Mr H	McIntosh, Mr J
Barnard, Miss	Magor, Miss
Barclay, Miss and infant	Murray, Mr
Beauchamp, Mrs	Mitchell, Mrs and 2 infants
Baker, Miss	Marshall, Mrs
Barrett, Mrs and 2 infants	Monckton, Mr
Bathena, Mr	Moore, Mrs A
Bbwen, Mrs C and 2 infants	Magor, Miss
Bbrke, Mrs	Moir, Mr James
Blind, Master	Morgan, Miss
Bhina, Miss B	Muller, Miss
Burton, Mr J	Monk, Mrs
Buckland, Mr and Mrs	MacGregor, Mrs
Bicknell, Mr H	Monckton, Mr
Cameron, Miss	Murray, Mr
Cheshire, Miss	Morgan, Miss
Critchley, Mrs and infant	Murray, Mr and Mrs
Coppinger, Mr A F	Moore, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Caldwell, Mr C B	Mules, Mr
Callister, Mrs and Miss	Mackenzie, Mrs and Miss
Constaine, Mrs	Miliaud, Mr
Cockburn, Mr and Mrs	Macpherson, Mr J and Mrs
Cookson, Miss	Mann, Mr
Cawkwell, Mrs	Manning, Mr and Mrs and 2 infs
Cauldwell, Miss	Macnicklie, Rev
Cartwright, Mr S W	Neve, Miss M
Crosiegu, Miss	Noble, Mrs
Cruonstone, Mrs and Miss and 2 children	Newsome, Mr A and child
Chance, Capt	Nicholson, Mrs R W
Crowle, Mr	Noble, Mrs
Coles, Mr H	Nimmo, Mr
Chambers, Mrs	Neles, Surg Col J
Crawford, Mrs and child	Ostrehan, Mr
Clouesdine, Rev J F	Orr, Mr and Mrs
Coo, Mr Soworby	Oliver, Mr
Constantine, Mrs	Orlebor, Mrs
Crawford, Mr	Osmaston, Mrs and 2 infants
Dadi, Mrs	Orr, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Charsley, Mr and Mrs	Penton, Miss
Deonne, Mr	Phipson, Mrs Pechey
Dean, Mr and Mr	Plant, Mr J S
Dean, Mr and Mrs	Pearce, Mr J
Douglas, Mrs	Porter, Mr Leslie and Mrs
Day, Mr	Plowdon, Mr
Dunn, Mr and Mrs	Prange, Mr
Davidson, Mrs, child and infant	Pierce, Mr
Drake-Brockman, Mr B and Mrs	Potter, Mr and Master
Durie, Mr and Mrs and child	Reanick, Miss
Davies, Mr D	Rosenplantar, Mr
Donald, Mrs	Raikes, Mr
Danks, Mr H A	Roscario de Mr
Diruber, Miss	Radcliffe, Maj
Diruber, Miss	Roscario de, Mr
Edmeh, Miss	Rattingan, Mr and Mrs and child
Elder, Mr A	Rainthwell, Miss
Elder, Mr A M	Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Elder, Mr J M	Rawlins, Miss
Edwards, Mrs	Rhind, Miss B
Foss, Bishop C D	Rhind, Mrs and 2 infants
Prodsham, Mrs	Rhinds, Mrs
Flood, Capt C W	Rattigan, Sir W and Lady
Fleming, Mr	Robbins, Miss
FieldsMrs, 2 infants and child	Rivers-Smith Mr S
Fry, Miss	Strachey, Mrs A
Finch, Miss A	Sawridge, Rev F
Finch, Miss P	Stericker, Mrs
Fulcher, Miss	Smith, Miss
Fewker, Mr W	Southey, Miss
Fleming, Mrs and child	Solomon, Mrs
Glover, Miss	Steadman, Mr F H
Grey, Col	Stokeman, Mr W
Gallaway, Mr	Scott, Mrs and child
Good, Mrs and infant	Symons, Mr W
Glasgow, Mrs and Miss and infant	Stoker, Mrs T and child
Gabbi, Miss	Stone, Rev A E
Gunning, Mrs	Silcock Mr and Mrs
Gohan, Mr and Mrs	Schuller, Dr
Gregory, Miss	Slater, Mr S and Mrs
Grimley, Mrs and Miss	Schulte, Dr
Gilchrist, Mr	Sarsel, Mr
Graves, Mr	Simpson, Miss
Grose, Mr Mrs and Miss	Sherman, Mr and Mrs
Gordon, Mrs	Strutt, Hon W
Glasford, Mr	Staden, Mr and Mrs
Goré, Maj the Hon	Scorell, Mr C
Gerish, Mr	Sandford, Miss
Guttmann, Mr	Spratt Mrs and 2 children
Graves, Mr	Spencer, Mrs and 2 Gentlemen attendents
Gardner, Lt Col	Spencer, Miss
Gohan, Mr P	Taylor, Mr H
Geake, Mr and Mrs E	Thurman, Mr
Gibbs, Mr G T	Taylor, Miss
Grant, Mr H B	Thesiger, Mr
Gunner, Major S	Talbot, Miss
Harris, Miss	Thomson, Mr
Heywood, Miss	Taylor, Miss
Hatch, Mr	Turner, Mrs
Hayes, Mr	Taylor, Mr P
Hall, Mr	Turnbull, Master
Hamilton, Mr P C	Taylor, Miss
Heyman, Capt	Tyrrell, Mrs
Hartman, Mr F	Thomas, Mr F A
Harris, Mr	Thaliter, Mr and Mrs
Herbert, Surg Capt	Trower, Major and Mrs
Hall, Mr A J	Teilly, Mr
Holmes, Mr	Thornton, Mrs
Hodges, Mr H	Town, Mrs
Hall, Miss	Walker, Mr E
Haig, Rev and Mrs	Warwick, Mr A C
Head, Miss B	Webber, Rev P
Hart, Mrs and Miss	Wolff, Mr
Hay, Sir James and Lady	Wood-wright, Mrs
Hodgson, Rev	Waterman, Mrs
Hill, Miss	Weatherley, Miss
Haig-Brown, Mr W	Winter, Mrs E L
Hunter, Miss	Wutzler, Mrs and Miss
Jamesoo, Maj W H	Wilmer, Miss
Johnson, Mr	Waterhouse, Mrs
Johnstone, Mrs and Miss and child	Wodonas, Mr
Jack, Mr	Wollecombe, Mrs and 2 infants
Jones, Mr W C N and Mrs	Wroathrop, Col R
Judges, Mrs	Whiffin, Mr, Mrs and child
Johnson, Mr	Wyatt Mr and Mrs A W N
Judge, Mr A	Wyer, Miss F
Jacob, Mr Stephen	Wood, Mr and Mrs
James, Mrs	Warren, Mr J
Joyce, Mr R	Wynch, Mr L
Kyd, Mr John	Wart Mr
Kachal, Mr O	Wade, Rev and Mrs
Karpeles, Mr Jules	W

so far from the present revival of the Bryanite movement in the United States being due to Mr. Hugh Colin Smith's letter, the "New York World," an anti-silverite paper, published the following statement (which we have previously quoted) early last month, before even the "Times" made its famous "disclosure" as to the recent action of the Bank :—The fact of Mr. Bryan's undisputed leadership of the Democratic party and of the party's adherence to the Chicago platform cannot be blinked even in New York. If the Democratic conventions in other States had followed the example wisely set by Senator Gorman in Maryland in ignoring the aberration at Chicago last year, the same course would have been natural and easy here. But in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and every other State where conventions have been held the Democrats have shouted for Bryan and 16 to 1. National and State committeemen from all quarters of the Union, in response to inquiry by the "World," reaffirmed their allegiance to Bryan and his platform. It is, as we have said, a "portentous popularity." The vitality of the free silver delusion, in the face of facts that destroy every claim made in its behalf, is surprising. As for the Governor's letter being "a confession of the advisability of what Bryan claimed," the British Government has been proclaiming the desirableness of the re-opening of the Mints to the free coinage of both the precious metals by other Powers ever since it first offered to them the particular inducement to take that step which is now the subject of discussion.

It is a noteworthy fact, writes a correspondent that, contrary to the general impression in this country, the demand for silver dollars for circulation in the United States continues so active that Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, has again been compelled to order the resumption of the coinage of such dollars from the silver bullion purchased with Treasury notes under the Windom-Sherman Act of 1890. The dollars coined under the Bland Act are very largely represented by silver certificates in circulation, and it appears that the margin of silver dollars held in the Treasury over and above the quantity required to meet such certificates, if presented, becomes threateningly small in times of business activity, and especially during the crop movements of the summer and autumn, when a demand for silver dollars sets in. At such times it becomes difficult to meet the demand either for small silver dollar certificates, as authorised by Congress in 1886, or for silver dollars. There are always a few certificates in the Treasury cash which have apparently been received in payments to the Treasury; these, however, are scattered amongst the sub-treasuries, and are therefore not available to meet demands from the country banks addressed to Washington or New York. Quite recently the margin of silver dollars not represented by outstanding certificates was as low as $5,300,000. In order, therefore, to be provided for any demand, the Secretary for the Treasury from time to time authorises the coinage of dollars from the silver bullion held against the Windom-Sherman Treasury notes, and pays such dollars out against the notes, which are thus redeemed at a profit to the Treasury, the silver bullion having been purchased, it will be remembered, at the depreciated market price of the time, and not at its dollar par value. The amount of the Windom-Sherman silver still held had been reduced a fortnight ago to $104,361,076, calculated at the cost price, and the proportion held in the form of coin was $7,662,204. The demand for the silver dollars, it is said, does not usually exceed $50,000 per day, but it is expected to attain larger proportion during the next few months, and therefore a further transformation of the Windom-Sherman silver bullion into dollars ready for active circulation has been deemed advisable. Considering how frequently it is asserted that silver is not wanted as currency at all, this demand for silver dollars deserves attention. "Gold coin," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," a paper which is very far from being a "Silverite" organ, "is perhaps the least necessary of any at present, since the Treasury carries a fund of dollars 151,989,173 in gold coin, including that held against dollars 36,951,709 in outstanding gold certificates. This affords a seemingly wide margin, but it is the purpose hereafter to keep the bullion at a low point in order to avoid the dilemma in which the Treasury officials found themselves in the closing days of January 1895, when there was not gold coin enough left in the Treasury to cover the outstanding gold certificates. The Mint at New Orleans will stop coining gold within a short time, because the sum deposited there (about dollars 500,000) will be coined up. Gold coinage may be suspended also at Philadelphia after this month (September), but will be continued at San Francisco, where large deposits of gold are received."

Professor Robertson, the Canadian Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, who, on behalf of his Government, recently visited England in order that he might ascertain how best to adapt Canadian produce to British requirements, has returned to Ottawa. It may be remembered that while in Manchester Mr. Robertson, in an interview with one of our representatives published on August 2, described the means recently taken by the Canadian Government to improve agriculture in Canada. He has now made a report in Ottawa on the condition of the British markets as regards Canadian produce. Mr. Robertson points out that during this Jubilee year the British public have been made aware of the fact that Canada is the premier colony of the Empire, a place from which all kinds of produce may be obtained, from wheat to cheese, from beef to peaches and pears, from butter made in the Government creameries in the North-west and elsewhere to bricks of gold (in prospect) from the Klondike and Kootenay and the Lake of the Woods. In his inquiries in our wholesale and retail markets he found that for the best qualities of all kinds of foods "in the pink of condition" there is a steady demand at relatively high prices, and for the same kind of food of an inferior quality and out of condition the prices are very low, although the demand may be termed omnivorous. English customers, he thinks, buy only what they believe to be of the best value, "irrespective of where the goods may come from." As regards meat, "there appears to be a large trade in chilled beef from Canada," and it is likely, he thinks, that beef can be sent to the English market at a cheaper rate, killed and dress in the home country, than when exported alive. This, of course, will be of especial interest in regard to the question of the provision here of slaughter lairages.

There appears to be good reason, according to the Montreal "Trade Bulletin," to believe that the reports on the wheat crop of Manitoba have been much exaggerated by persons interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the result will confirm the adage that "one seldom gets the truth about the crops in Manitoba." Some time since the Montreal paper referred to adversely criticised as absurd reports promising a yield of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat from Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and suggested that 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels would be the maximum. "Reports are now leaking out," remarks the "Bulletin" in its issue of October 1, "because they cannot be concealed any longer, to the effect that the crop will not be as large as at first stated, owing to the poor yield in some sections. Private advices are now being received from different parts of Manitoba stating that the threshing is turning out very disappointingly, and that in sections where it was estimated the yield would be 30 to 35 bushels to the acre it will not be more than ten to twelve bushels to the acre, and in other districts about 15 bushels in place of 20 to 25 bushels."

A letter sent by General Weyler to General Azcarraga has excited much comment in the Spanish press. The letter describes the condition of Cuba when General Weyler assumed the direction of affairs, and declares that the situation has improved in a remarkable degree since then. The country has received a fresh lease of life. The general directing the operations in the eastern provinces reports that there is an uninterrupted service of trains on all lines and that the telegraph is in operation from Cuego Avila to Pinar del Rio. The excellent state of the army, it is added, is maintained, though the pay of the troops is six months in arrear.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	1
B Mandvi and Umbarkhadi	3	0	17
C Khumbharwada	4	4	29
D Khetwady	0	0	12
E Mazagon	0	0	21
F Parel	0	6	3
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	7	8	99
Total to date	13,701	11,099	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Attacks	10
Deaths	8

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who have left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 844, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,545, making a total of 4,389 persons. Departures by sea 532, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,490, making a total of 4,022 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 31st ultimo there were three fresh cases in the State. Three deaths were recorded in the hospitals. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 37.

QUARANTINE RETURNS.

There were on Monday last 781 persons under observation in the Warl Bunder Camps and 17 in the Narelwady Camps.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the several hospitals was as follows on Monday :—Arthur Road, 49 ; Grant Road, 20 ; Hindu Fever, 10 ; Jain (Parel), 6 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 5 ; Telugu, 3; and Adamjii Peerbhoy, 3.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports made by the Medical Officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, it appears that fifty houses were visited in A Ward, on Monday, and two suspicious cases of fever were discovered, one from house No. 41, Victoria Bunder, and another from No. 4, Thomas Street, Lower Colaba. The patients were removed to the Grant Road Hospital.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government as occurring in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending October 22, 1897, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	67	44
Poona	510	364
Districts.		
Surat	101	36
Thana	14	10
Ahmednagar	42	28
Nasik	35	29
Poona	142	103
Satara	941	775
Sholapur	87	70
Kolaba	10	7
Ratnagari	2	1
Territories.		
Baroda	9	8
Kolhapur	3	1
Cutch	110	11
Palanpur	80	64
Jangira	5	4
Total	2,227	1,608

The deaths in the four previous weeks were 1,467 in the week ending October 22nd ; 1,183 October 15th ; 1,149 October 8th ; and 1,081 October 1st.

The plague mortality table now stands as follows :—

Deaths previously recorded	41,661
" week ending Oct. 29th	1,608
Total to date	43,269

PUSHKAR FAIR PROHIBITED.

A Government of India Notification says :—Whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Pushkar, in the Ajmere district, if pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to visit Pushkar on the occasion of the fair, which was fixed to be held there on the 5th to 9th November next ;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III. of 1897) the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to Ajmere, or to the stations on the railway next on either side of Ajmere, that is to say, to Tabiji, Saradina or Mangaliawas, or to Madar, Ladpura or Akhri, or to Nasirabad or Bandanwara, shall be sold from the 1st day of November until the 11th day of November, 1897, at Roho or any station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, south of Roho, to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to attend the Pushkar Fair.

CALCUTTA PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of plague precautions. He points out that several suburban municipalities around Calcutta are not under the control of the Calcutta Corporation. It is quite likely that a railway passenger might land in one of these suburban municipalities, and unless the case were immediately detected, the disease might spread thence and make its way into Calcutta. Unless adequate precautions are taken to prevent such a contingency all the measures taken by the Corporation may prove futile. The Chamber will, therefore, be glad to know what steps the Government of Bengal intend taking to meet the situation. The Serampore Municipality is singled out in the letter as in a disgracefully insanitary condition.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—Now that plague has made its home in several parts of the Bombay Presidency, creeping so far north as Palampur, has made an attempt to invade the Punjab straight from that direction, but has been frustrated in this attempt by the careful out-look of inspecting medical officers at railway stations, but has, nevertheless, succeeded in reaching us by the round-about processs of pilgrim traffic to Hardwar, and thence by the same agency to a village in our midst, it is satisfactory and in a measure re-assuring to know that every possible endeavour to keep the disease at arm's length is being made. Railway passengers from the direction of Bombay are inspected at Abu Road, Bandikui, (also a disinfecting station) Ratlam, Jhansi, Satna, Agra, Mathra, and Ghaziabad, also at Bhatinda and Ferozepore. Travellers from the Hardwar direction are inspected at Umballa. The hill stations are protected by inspections at Kalka and Pathankote ; Kashmir by inspections at Wazirabad, and the frontier by similar arrangements at Hasan Abdal, Kushalgarh and Peshawar. The plague having died out in Karachi and in the Provinces of Sind at large, precautionary measures against travellers from that direction are no longer necessary. Among other precautions, healthy persons coming from infected localities are kept under observation until any chance of their developing the disease has gone by. Certain responsible persons have to make enquiries in the course of their tours with a view to giving early intimation of suspicious cases of illness, and immediate report has to be made to Government of the occurrence of any case of plague, with an account of the measures taken in respect to it. Instructions have been issued for the guidance of all concerned in case of an outbreak ; and last, and by no means least the importance of keeping the sanitary and conservancy arrangements of our towns in good order has been impressed on the municipal authorities.

A telegram from the Governor-General of the Congo Free State reports a decisive victory by the troops of the State over the bands of mutinous Manyema soldiers, who, after revolting in February last and murdering their officers, have since been infesting the country to the west of Lake Albert Edward, and even attacking British forts in Toro. On July 15, Lieutenant Henry encountered the rebels near the Albert Edward Nyanza, killed 40 of them, and regained possession of many of their rifles and of all their cartridges. The survivors fled to the mountains, where, according to Lieutenant Henry's report, they are perishing with hunger. King Leopold, as Sovereign of the Free State, has conferred upon Lieutenant Henry the distinction of Knight of the African Star.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Robert Crosthwaite, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, will proceed home on furlough in March, Mr. Martindale, Resident at Jodhpur, succeeding him.

L. and S. Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee and Secunderabad, which were to have changed stations under the original programme of reliefs, will stand fast, as there is plague in Sholapur and other districts through which they would have had to march.

The improvements in quick-firing equipment which have been experimentally used for the field guns of the Austro-Hungarian artillery during their recent manœuvres have considerably increased the rapidity of their fire, six aimed shots being now delivered per minute. The new pattern is so designed as to afford absolute security from premature explosions, it being impossible to fire the gun until a complete adjustment of the breech mechanism has in each case been effected.

Mr. H. Woosnam Mills, of the "Civil and Military Gazette," has in the press a history of the present frontier disturbances to the end of Mohmand Campaign. "The Pathan Revolt in North-west India" will be a volume of 200 pages, with one large and four smaller maps, the former giving the disturbed frontier area generally and the latter Malakhand, Chakdara, Samana and the Mohmand districts where the hardest fighting took place. This story is told in narrative form, and ought to be good reading. A work of this kind is likely to be specially valuable at the present moment.

From the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" we learn that the operations of the cyclist company organised by General Plutzinsky during the Russian manœuvres were a complete success. This is attributed to the use of the Gerard folding cycle, with which most of the cyclists were provided. The Austrian machine, the German adaptation of the folding principle, and a folding cycle manufactured by a French firm, which were all under trial at the same time, gave unsatisfactory results, according to the Revue. The machine last alluded to was particularly unfortunate for its joints became loose and it lost rigidity. The extraordinary thing is that this was not observed when the same model was tried in France. As was the case in the French manœuvres the Russian cyclists were employed with the independent cavalry and in the duty of reconnaissance. The Czar was so much pleased with the results that he ordered the cyclists to defile twice before him, and in congratulating General Plutzinsky expressed the desire that cyclist operations should be undertaken upon a larger scale next year.

Echoes of the foreign manœuvres continue to fill the columns of our contemporaries abroad. The "Popolo Romano" says that the Italian operations were followed by the people with more than customary interest. Notwithstanding the plaints of the eternal malcontents, no one can doubt the solidity and discipline of the army of the first line, but many have now learned for the first time, the value of the mobile Militia, which shared with the active troops the fatigues of the manœuvres. Italy, says our contemporary, will now count with confidence on the fine service of twelve divisions of old and disciplined soldiers ready to fight and die for their country along with the man of the first line. There is greater reason for pride, we are told, because this experiment of mobilisation and this service with the colours took place under the eyes of the most experienced soldiers of foreign armies, who did not stint their praise.

The criticism on the French manœuvres has borne testimony in favour of the discipline, endurance, and above all the sobriety of the French soldier. There is, however, but one opinion on the subject of uniform. The bright and brave "pioupiou" is the worst-dressed soldier in the world. His long tunic and baggy trousers are a veritable eyesore, and do much to demoralise all ranks. How can a man look smart in them? In this direction reform must take place. One of the first changes suggested is the abolition of the hideous and clumsy "fausse botte" of the cavalry and a change of cut according to English and American models in the uniforms of the line. The matter, rumour says, is to be taken in hand at once.

A Russian Imperial order of last month prescribes the creation of two new regiments of dragoons, the 53rd at Novoarkhangelsk and the 54th at Novomirgorod. The first of these new regiments has been placed under command of Colonel Ponchtekin and the second of Colonel Martsof. Each of them has received its standard and five silver trumpets. Those of the 53rd belonged to the former 2nd Regiment of Cossacks of the Ukraine, and bear the date 1814, when they were presented to it. The 54th receives trumpets whith which were those of the first of these Cossack regiments, and bear an inscription, "For gallantry in the war against the French, 1812, 1813, and 1814." Six other trumpets of each of these old regiments remain with the 29th Dragoons at Odessa and the 23rd Dragoons at Vosnecensk.

Mr. L. S. Lewis has been exploring the great vaults at Somerset House, in which are deposited the enormous mass of original wills that have been accumulating here for centuries past, and he has obtained some curious particulars of them, which are published in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*. His article has mostly to do with curiosities in the way of wills and will makers. There appears to be in the vast collection only one instance of a will in shorthand. It is that of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, of Highbury-place, Islington. On being transcribed, it reads :—"Northampton-square, June 16th, 1813.—I, Hugh Worthington, give and bequeath to my dear Eliza Price, who is my adopted child, all I do or may possess, real and personal, to be at her sole and entire disposal ; and I do appoint William Kent, Esq., of London-wall, my respected friend, with the said Eliza Price, to execute this my last will and testament.—Hugh Worthington." In a memorandum enclosed in an accompanying box and addressed to his wife, the reverend testator says : "I do know you will perfect yourself in shorthand for my sake." One will in the great Registry is preserved in cotton-wool in a big box. If the document itself were touched it would crumble to pieces. It is the will of a rich baker, and somehow it got into a big oven, where it remained for months. The original is never disturbed now, a copy being kept for reference. After some notable instances of wills damaged by fire, we have particulars of what is thought to be the "Queerest Will on Record." It is that of a very prominent citizen in the United States. The trustees were directed to pay the widow every year her own weight in gold! The weighing took place more or less in public, and, needless to remark, it was an interesting ceremony, particularly to the lady herself. By this curious will the widow was always pretty sure of about 1,161 troy ounces of the precious metal, which at £4 an ounce works out at quite a handsome income. We understand she did not diet herself so as to increase her weight ; she merely charged a fee to the public who wished to be present at the weighing ceremony ; and in this way indemnified herself against possible loss.

Lord Rosebery visited Stirling on Oct. 9 in order that he might be admitted to the freedom of the Royal burgh and made a "brother of the Guildry Incorporation in Stirling." The ceremony attracted an audience which packed the Town Hall, and from the ex-Premier, who was kept in countenance, as was fit and proper, by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, it evoked a speech in which pleasantries were cleverly intermixed with touches of shrewdness and sagacity. The occasion was clearly one of deep personal interest to Lord Rosebery. It seems a Lord Dalmeny was admitted a burgess of Stirling in 1720, when the Duchess of Argyll "went off"—whatever horrible suggestion may be expressed in the phrase ; and he declared : "Although I have received many honors—all of them unmerited—(cries of "No, no")—in the course of my career, there has never been one which has had the tender association of this, inasmuch as it is largely given to me for the services of a father whom I never knew and who has been a singularly pathetic link in my memory with the burgh of Stirling."

Dealing with "Honeymoons," the *World* points out that ours is an unsentimental and irreverent age, in which old customs and antiquated prejudices fare badly. The fact that one's great-grandmother's aunt regarded a certain course of conduct as highly correct no longer constitutes a binding rule of action for her present representatives. Nay, rather are they in consequence more disposed for a decided change owing to disinclination to be any longer bound by the fetters of fossilised opinion. In the present advanced state of civilisation, moreover, circumstances themselves are for ever urgently prompting the present generation to differentiate themselves off from those which have preceded them. Formerly it was considered absolutely indispensable to the proper initiation of married life that the newly-wedded couple should start away immediately to the Continent. Their earliest experiences of wedded bliss were, in consequence, very often associated with the misery of mal de mer. They went abroad expressly to avoid their friends, and they fulfilled this policy most religiously, frequenting the quietest places, and avoiding those where there was any prospect of society. The natural result was that satiety slowly developed into boredom, boredom into quarrelling. The marked change in things matrimonial extends also to the honeymoon. The elements of quiet and avoidance of society have altogether slipped away. The race to the Continent is mainly abandoned. We are informed by way of conclusion to the flourish of trumpets, which announces a "fashionable wedding," that the bride and bridegroom departed to Sunweir Park, which has been kindly lent to them by Mr. Squire, or, better still, by Lord de Manoir. There they arrive with the legend "honeymoon-couple" emblazoned broadly over them. The servants, who may never have seen them before ; the villagers, who regard them rather as interlopers ; the neighbours, who are glad of any new excitement to talk over, all welcome them merely as a new and perfectly legitimate object of curiosity. If they are of the demonstrative order, their "follies" are the sport of the district. If, on the other hand, they should have an objection to make fools of themselves in public, their conduct will give rise to innumerable innuendoes and predictions of an uncharitable nature. At the same time, it must be remembered, the *World* says, that the present generation is accustomed to publicity, and that the fair sex especially are disposed to court it.

A letter from Berlin published in the *Pesther Lloyd*, but not written by the ordinary correspondent of that paper, contains (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) a remarkable character sketch of the German Emperor. The writer endeavours to describe the inner workings of the Imperial mind :—"There are, he says, two souls animating the young ruler of Germany, which still struggle for the ascendency. One is the soul of his ancestor Frederick II., and is influenced by the entire history of his house. This soul, had it alone inspired the Emperor, would have made him a Conservative, self-centred, religious, and, on the whole, a one-sided Prince, regarding himself as summus episcopus of his country's Church, as the absolute chief of so many legions, and also as the despotic master of men, like all Prussian Kings before him." The second soul is absolutely modern, and, though the writer of the sketch does not explicitly say so, his description leads one to conclude that this second soul is meant to be that of Prince Bismarck. "It knows no compromise, it has the nature of an absolutist, as in the former case, but is thoroughly modern in the selection of means." In fewer words, the writer might have said that the Emperor is influenced by the traditions of the old Monarchy, and in particular by those of his house, and, at the same time, by the political education acquired by a contemporary of Prince Bismarck's. A third factor, we are told, enters into the Emperor's very subjective temperament, which accounts for his lively imagination, his quick enthusiasm, his keen interest in science and art, his passion for travelling, and his indubitable eloquence. It is shown, in detail, that this or that ancestor of the Emperor possessed one of the qualities mentioned, but that none displayed them all ; and the flattering suggestion is advanced that in the Emperor William the leading qualities and faculties of the Hohenzollerns are combined, but not yet harmonised. According as one or the other obtains the mastery for a time, the actions and words of the young ruler show the remarkable variety of moods which so frequently provokes adverse criticism.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Paris by a book written by M. Edmond Demolins, in which the author asks himself and his readers in what the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race consists. "As might have been expected (says the *Globe*) the French critics of the book will not allow that any such superiority does exist, and have said so with much unnecessary violence. But M. Deschaumes publishes in the *Gaulois* an article which is honourably distinguished from the rest by being written with decent civility towards this country. We may agree with much that M. Deschaumes says, though he has mistaken the few noisy fanatics who pose as 'New Women' and write a decadent literature, for the representativea of English womanhood, which we can assure him they are not, and never have been. The 'New Woman' is dead, and in England almost forgotten, but the noise she made in dying has led M. Deschaumes to imagine that she represented the majority of Englishwomen. There is, however, another and a much more important statement to which we must take exception, and that is that the English Government is in the habit of taking the initiative and directing the energies and capital of the nation towards useful enterprises at home and abroad. If M. Deschaumes knew anything of England he would know that the exact opposite is the case ; that nothing is ever due to Government initiative, and that this is the very reason why we enjoy that 'material and practical prosperity' which M. Demolins so justly envies in us. Every great work has been started by private initiative, and it is in this absolute personal freedom and absence of Government caddling that the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon consists."

An appeal by Herr Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, against a sentence of four months' imprisonment for lese-majeste, passed upon him in November, 1898, at Breslau, was, on Oct. 12, rejected by the Supreme Court at Leipzig.—Herr Reinhold Stenzel, editor of the Socialist organ, *Hamburger Echo*, was tried at Hamburg, on Oct. 11, on the charge of having libelled the King of the Belgians by describing him as a "speculateur," and asserting that he protected gambling and had associated himself with the late Colonel North in establishing gaming tables at Ostend and in the Ardennes. The accused was convicted and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. His immediate arrest was ordered, on the ground that there was reason to believe that he intended to evade the sentence by flight.

Our friends in Australia seem likely to contribute to the defence of the Empire in a novel fashion, if the accounts given of the new Ashton magazine rifle are to be trusted. This weapon is the invention of a Victorian, and said to be greatly superior in many essentials to that with which our troops are now armed. The results of a series of tests stated to have been carried out at the Williamstown butts, near Melbourne, under official inspection, show a marked increase both of accuracy and rapidity. It is not stated whether the former is due to or even associated with a flatter trajectory, or is rather the result of the bullet being less affected by the wind. With respect to increased rapidity, we rather doubt whether, in the present state of fire discipline and sectional command, this would prove an advantage and not a snare. The theory of many of our best-qualified experts on these important subjects is still far ahead, as we know, of the practice of even our best-drilled troops, and we may take it for certain that any great European struggle will bring into its vortex no inconsiderable number of men whose skill and experience will be of the most elementary kind. Under these circumstances we think that the claims of the Ashton rifle to careful consideration should be based rather on the greater percentage of hits, which it is alleged to have made than upon the shortening of the interval between successive shots. We shall, however, await with interest further details, both as to the above-mentioned qualifications and as to the chances of the new weapon proving itself fitted for rough usage on active service.

SURAT NEWS.

Our Surat correspondent, writing on the 30th ultimo, says :—Since I wrote to you last, a week ago, plague, in spite of the strict measures of the local authorities, has not shown the least abatement. Under the advice and instructions of the Special Plague Officer, Surgeon-Major Anderson, who paid us a visit last Saturday, evacuation of plague-infected quarters of the town was vigorously set in motion, and as a result of it we have forced people of the following localities to vacate their houses and camp out in sheds in open fields outside the city since Thursday last, viz., Kanitalao, Tabgarwar, Navapura, Janchisheri, Katkiwar, Begumpura, Lutharisheri, and Asarbag Sakanjawar. Orders have been issued to-day by the District Magistrate to vacate the following plague-infected quarters : (1) Mahidharpura, Dhobisheri, first row from houses Nos. 125 to 85, and second row from houses Nos. 237 to 181 ; Kansharasheri, houses Nos. 333 to 237 in one row, and all the houses in the opposite row, to be vacated under penalty of prosecution till 12 noon, on Monday, the 1st November. (2) Bhathseshori and Kadiasheri, of Begumpura, to be be vacated till 6 p.m. the same day. And (3) Shahporgolvad to be vacated till 12 noon, Tuesday, the 2nd November. Efforts at evacuation of the local authorities created a panic among the people at first, but it has cooled down now, as the people take their loc calmly. It is generally believed that if the epidemic does not materially abate or show any appreciable decrease in the present high mortality, the exodus to the segregation camps will be no longer a compulsory task. The several hutted camps outside the city at Navagaum and Oomerwada contain from about five to seven thousand people each, camped out in open fields, while about fifteen thousand people have been living in similar camps near Athvagates, Katargaum, Nahani, Behechraji, and Variav. The incubation period being uncertain, it is imperatively necessary to keep a strict look-out of the people segregated in camps from infected quarters, as half-a-dozen cases at both Navagaum and Umarwada camps have taken place within five days of the encampment of the people there. Dr. Earnest Hill, a fresh arrival from home, is placed in charge of the camps named above, and he will be assisted in this work by Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Surat district, who is specially deputed to assist Dr. Hill. Instructions have been given to the above two officers to look after the conservancy arrangements of camps under their charge and visit each and every shed daily, if possible, and remove suspected cases of plague either to the separate observation or plague sheds erected there, or the several hospitals in the city.

It will be interesting to your readers to learn that the authorities here are not unconscious of the difficulties and inconveniences entailed upon the people in these operations. The Hindus are the chief sufferers from plague, and next to the Hindus are the Mussalmans, who form no insignificant part of the population of this city. People here cannot afford to live without work, and there is no work for them to do now since the plague has completely paralysed the daily ebbing trade of this tradeless city. If with the bazaars closed and with the panic flight of well-to-do people, and last, but not least, with the abnormal rise in prices of food-stuffs, the prospect is already very gloomy for the people in the city, it is indeed easy to conceive the hard lot of the people in the camps, men, women, and children of the artizan or labouring class, whose daily bread is won after a hard day's work. Mrs. Dyson, wife of Surgeon-Captain Dyson, whom all Bulsar remembers with pride and gratitude for her kind and humane efforts to relieve the misery of plague-stricken people in the hospitals, or the poor homeless people in camps over there during the plague, has come out in a truly Christian spirit to help the poor of this city. At a meeting of the Hindus specially called for the purpose at her request, at the Collector's bungalow, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Dyson's humane offer of help in this direction was readily accepted, and a fund was started to help the poor homeless people in the camps or plague-stricken patients in the hospitals. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting :—Proposed by Mr. Moore, and seconded by Mr. Walker (a) That Mr. Krishnashanker be requested kindly to devote the Hindu Charitable Fund at his disposal to the help of the families of such patients in the Hindu Hospital, Parekh Dharmsalla, and Civil Hospital, Contagious Diseases Ward, as require it. (b) That a fund be formed by subscription for the help of destitute Hindus in the camps outside the city, and that the following five gentlemen be requested to form a committee for the management of the fund, with Mrs. Dyson as working secretary :—Mr. Ishvardas J. Store, Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas, Rao Bahadur M. Madhavrao Vaidya, Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai, and Mr. Jagannath Ishvaram. (c). That the Surat newspapers be requested to publish the list of subscribers gratis as their contribution to the fund. Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot, Mr. Gulabdas Bhaidas Vakil, a prominent member of the local bar, paying in a munificent contribution of Rs. 1,000. Surat people ought to be grateful to Mrs. Dyson for her self-imposed yet humane and noble exertions in their behalf, and to Mr. Moore, the Collector, who takes so generous an interest in their welfare. European officers of the station have also paid in about Rs. 220 to this fund.

The fund of the Hindu Plague Hospital has run up to Rs. 8,795. But this is quite insufficient to meet the daily increasing wants. Bombay people—Hindus who have subscribed to this fund—will shortly send in about Rs. 7,000. Even then, further aid will be necessary. Hospital accommodation being insufficient, erection of further sheds is in progress. Some charitably disposed gentleman has promised to supply rice for the use of the patients in the hospital, while another gentleman has promised to send daily as much milk as is necessary for the consumption of the people there. At present there are about 100 patients already under treatment. In the Bora Hospital there are only two cases. A Parsee lad, aged about eighteen, living in a hotel, at Bhagatalao, was removed to the Parsee Isolation Hospital, on Friday last. It is the first Parsee plague case admitted in this hospital. Dr. Dossabhai H. Kola, L.R.C.P., has volunteered to attend the hospital twice a day, and even at night, if necessary, and treat patients there without any charge.

At the instance of Buxee Saheb Mir Sadrudinkhan, the Collector, Mr. Moore, opened the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, in Buxee's Sabdabaug, at Salabatpura, on Friday last, before a select gathering of Native gentlemen and a few principal European officers of the station. Mr. Moore, in declaring the hospital open, expressed much satisfaction at the arrangements made, and complimented the young Buxee Saheb upon his willing co-operation to the authorities and his earnest desire to be useful to his community in their hour of distress. Mr. Moore advised those present to exert their influence and dissuade their Mussulman co-religionists from concealing plague cases and burying the dead bodies in the city, and not infrequently in the near vicinity of their houses. Buxee Sadrudinkhan, a scion of the old Mahomedan nobility of Surat, is a youth of about twenty-four, and enjoys a political pension of Rs. 607 per mensem, besides other *jagirs*. He has paid in Rs. 200 to the fund of this hospital, which has reached to about Rs. 1,200.

The following are the official plague returns of the week :—

	No. of plague cases.	No. of plague deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.	Total last year.
23rd October	22	14	61	6
24th do.	35	12	54	7
25th do.	14	10	50	6
26th do.	12	10	45	7
27th do.	13	9	61	13
28th do.	23	11	64	4
29th do.	10	11	47	14
Total	129	83	382	57

JUTE AND INDIGO IN CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—A feature in Jute Mill shares is appa[illegible] industry, and has been largely brought about by speculative influences. The Jute Manufacturing Industry is one of which a long while ago it might have been said that it had come to stay. There is no sounder joint-stock enterprise in Bengal ; but that is no reason why investors should pay high prices for shares, and so far as I can learn a great deal of the jute-stock that has been moving within the last month is in speculative hands. While thus able to report favourably of the jute manufacture in Bengal, I wish I could say as much regarding another great staple, namely, indigo. From Messrs. William Moran and Co's. report it would appear that the season will open late, and it will be interesting to watch the course of prices in view of recent developments at home. Everybody interested in the trade knows that the German chemists for years past have been turning their attention to the manufacture of a substitute for indigo, and on various occasions we have been told that they have succeeded in their quest, but that the price has been prohibitive. I hear that within the last three months chemists in Germany have discovered a perfect substitute for indigo to be manufactured from coal-tar, able to stand the action of the sun and sea-water, that the process is in the hands of one of the very largest manufacturers of aniline dyes, and that consequently the future of indigo is extremely gloomy. A friend of mine who has hitherto been engaged in the indigo trade, and who has just arrived from home is so impressed with this fact, that he has joined a firm of exchange brokers so as to provide for what he considers to be the inevitable rainy day. Indigo last year came tenth on the list in value amongst our exports, amounting to Rs. 4,370,757, and the loss of that trade would spell ruin to many a mofussil planter. It might be well therefore if indigo planters were to turn their attention to some other article of produce instead of waiting passively to meet the doubtful future. This discovery of a substitute for indigo having been made in Germany, and Germany being one of the largest consumers of the dye, I should not be surprised to see a heavy import duty imposed upon indigo so as to foster the German production. Foreign Governments have a way of protecting their manufacturers which has evidently not yet been learnt by the freetraders of England.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S FINANCIAL HISTORY.

Mr. Labouchere "reconstructs the past," or as much of it as he can "reconstruct" within the compass of about 10,000 words, in the issue of *Truth* brought by this mail. Its piquancy is that it consists mainly of his own "past"—his financial past, of two and twenty years ago, when he was a young man of forty-four.

Mr. Labouchere in maturer years has criticised all conditions of men in the pages of *Truth*, and Mr. Hess in the *African Critic* has endeavoured to criticise a few. Recently the two critics have been worrying each other. The mere details are long and somewhat dreary. Mr. Hess rousing charges of swindling against Mr. Labouchere were spread over a series of weeks. Mr. Labouchere, after a long holiday and an equally long silence, unburdens his whole mind upon the questions this week in a single deliverance of twenty one columns.

Broadly, the indictment constructed by Mr. Hess amounts to this—that when Mr. Labouchere was writing in the newly established *World* the articles on financial subjects he wrote in his own personal interests, that he wrote down certain companies, and having depressed the market value of their shares, bought the shares, and that he next wrote up those companies, and having thus assisted to raise the market prices of the shares, he sold at the higher figures what he had bought at the lower. The companies specified by Mr. Hess include the Anglo-American Cable, North British Rails, Caledonian Rails, Erie Rails, and Peruvian stocks. In supposed substantiation, Mr. Hess quotes from the *World* articles, quotes Stock Exchange prices before and after, and quotes several letters, which he alleged Mr. Labouchere wrote to the late Mr. Julius Beer, at that time proprietor of the *Observer*, the point of this allegation being that the two were "partners" in some of the Stock Exchange speculations referred to.

At the specific charges about working the market for his own profit, Mr. Labouchere answers at length, substantially to this effect :—Yes, I wrote those *World* articles, or most of them. I gave certain advice, and I myself probably bought and sold (enough I quite forget) according to the tenour of my printed advice. If by so doing I made money (which has faded from my memory) the public would have made money also by following the opinions I w

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Whilst the Navy League is doing good work in endeavouring to foster and keep alive a sprit of keener interest in the needs of the Service than has hitherto been the case amongst the classes and masses of the United Kingdom, there has also sprung into existence, during the course of the past year, a Society which is doing an equally praiseworthy work in its way for the humbler ranks of the Service itself. We refer to the Navy Employment Agency, an undertaking which, although not yet in receipt of any official assistance or support so far as the Admiralty is concerned, seems well calculated to fulfil the design for which it was originally started, and worthy of all help from those connected with the Service, whether ashore or afloat, whether active or retired, as well as from the public in general. It seems to us a source of regret that this most excellent institution is not more widely known throughout the country, but this, after all, is a matter which time will heal, and, meanwhile, the Agency, to judge from the work it has done during the first fourteen months of its existence, grows steadily in favour both in the Service and with employers. That this is so is proved by the fact that over 320 bluejackets, Marines and others have found employment out of a total of some 450 on the books at the present time.

It is stated that the Admiralty have ordered the dockyard authorities at Devonport to prepare the designs for an entirely new type of vessel. It seems rather strange that the Devonport Dockyard authorities should be asked to prepare designs, a business which is supposed as a rule to devolve upon the constructive department of the Admiralty. It is possible, however, that the purpose for which the new vessel is said to be intended may have something to do with this arrangement. The idea, we are told, is to build a round-bottomed vessel for the purpose of teaching our gunners to fire from a rolling platform. The new vessel, it is stated, will be about 150 feet long, and when completed will be attached to the Cambridge Gunnery School Ship. At present there are what are called "rolling-motion platforms" in use at the gunnery schools, where, by means of movable platforms, on which the gun is mounted, the motion of a ship at sea is imitated, but it is quite a new idea to build a ship for the purpose. We must confess to having just a little doubt about the truth of the story, for we should suppose that if it were necessary to give the gunmen further experience in a rolling ship such might very easily be accomplished by sending them to sea in some of our modern vessels in the weather which usually prevails at this time of the year in the Channel.

The revelation that the War Office has issued an order that no candidates for commissions shall be accepted who are not at the age of eighteen over 5 feet 6 inches tall and 9st. 4lb. in weight makes one wonder whether Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood have issued it, seeing it would have certainly excluded them, as well as Lord Roberts, from the army. Let us look down the list of generals, and see the others who would not have been thought fit to serve their country had this rule been in existence when they joined. Our catalogue cannot be considered exhaustive, but Sir R. Gipps, late Military Secretary, would have been out, so would Sir R. Harrison, R. E., and probably General Chapman, R. A., certainly Sir Henry Brackenbury, R. A., probably Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, and Sir G. B. Wolseley, Sir Charles Wilson, R. E., Generals Hugh McCalmont, M. P., Coleridge Grove (now Military Secretary), F. S. Russell, M. P., and T. Fraser, R. E.

The criticism on the French manœuvres has borne testimony in favour of the discipline, endurance, and, above all, the sobriety of the French soldier. There is, however, but one opinion on the subject of uniform. The bright and brave *pioupiou* is the worst-dressed soldier in the world. His long tunic and baggy trousers are a veritable eyesore, and do much to demoralise all ranks! How can a man look smart in them? In this direction reform must take place. One of the first changes suggested is the abolition of the hideous and clumsy *fausse botte* of the cavalry and a change of cut according to English and American models in the uniforms of the line. The matter, rumour says, is to be taken in hand at once.

The other week the Italian battleship Emanuele Filiberto was launched at Castellamare, where she has been several years in hand. The Prince and Princess of Naples were present at the ceremony. The ship displaces 9,800 tons, and belongs, therefore, to the smaller class of battleships which Italy is now building. She is a sister of the Ammiraglio di St. Bon, which took the water at Venice last year. The length is 344ft. 6in., the beam 69ft. 4in., and the maximum draught 24ft. 9in. Protection is given by an end-to-end steel belt, of which the greatest thickness is 9·7in. This is surmounted by 4in. of steel, covering the vital parts above water, while the gun turrets have the same plating as the water-line, and there is a steel deck with an extreme thickness of 3in. The armament consists of four 10in. guns coupled in turrets fore and aft, eight 6in. quick-firers in the battery, eight others of 4·7in., two of 2·9in., eight of 2·2in., and twelve of 1·4in. on various parts of the superstructure. There are also five torpedo-tubes. The engines, of 13,500 horse-power, are intended for a maximum speed of eighteen knots. The vessel will carry 1,000 tons of coal. Changes are proceeding in the constitution of Admiral Fottier's squadron in the Levant. The Charner has come home to Toulon, and the Suchet to Rochefort, leaving with the French Admiral the Chanzy, Bugeaud, Troude, Faucon, and Combe. To these the Wattignies is to be added. At Constantinople the French have the Legar and Etoile.

Admiral Barrera, naval prefect at Brest, has succeeded Admiral Parrayon in command of the Northern Squadron. He has been very popular with the people of Brest, and his departure is much regretted. His successor in the prefecture is Vice-Admiral Ernest Fournier, who was lately promoted to that rank, and is the youngest of French vice-admirals. Much is expected of him, for he is reported to be a man of energy and capacity, and has had a distinguished career. Lately Rear-Admiral de Kerambosquer has inspected at the port the boys' training ship Seine, which is passing 250 of her company to the Melpomene for the next cruise. The correspondent of the *Yacht* at Brest asks if this cruise will not be the last of the old ship. Her maintenance is somewhat costly, and many French naval officers are coming to the conclusion that she is no longer necessary. The younger school, while recognising to the full the necessity of well-trained men, contend that the Melpomene is unfit for the service. This is a new protest against training under sails, it being held that for so much of this as is necessary the old Bretagne, in the harbour and roadstead, would suffice, with perhaps occasional cruises in the brigs attached to the port.

Great satisfaction is felt in France that success has attended the trials of the Khrabry, which was built at Havre for the Russian Government. She was fitted with Niclausse boilers, in order that these might be compared with other types in use in the Imperial Navy. During a run of six hours the maximum power developed exceeded the contract by 10 per cent., while the coal consumption of 750 grammes per horse-power and per hour was only three-quarters of the contract allowance. The motor apparatus gave no trouble during the trial, and the *Moniteur de la Flotte* compares this success with that which attended the trials of the Christobal Colon, which is fitted with the same type of boiler. We learn from the *Yacht* that the French gunboat Fleurus is about to have her cylindrical boilers replaced by others of the Niclausse type.

Following the visit of their President to Russia, the French papers have been instructing their readers on the forces possessed by that country. We extract from one of the most widely read of these some interesting particulars. The Russian Army, founded by a Ukase of 1870 on universal liability to service, can draw upon annual recruiting lists of something like 750,000 in Europe and 140,000 in Asia, but in time of peace many cases of exemption are admitted, and and only about a quarter of the above numbers, or some 220,000 in all, are called out. The liability is for twenty years' service, commencing at the age of twenty-one. Of this period five years have to be passed with the colours, but this time may be reduced to four for men of better education than the average, and even to three and two for young men joining direct from the secondary and superior schools. To this general arrangement the Cossacks form an exception. These are placed upon the rolls at nineteen, receive three years' training with their own tribes, and then perform four years of service with the first line. Their term of liability, moreover, has no age limit, all who are in serviceable condition can be called out at any time by the Czar. It is calculated that, putting aside vast numbers who have not been trained at all or have been only partially trained, there remain of all arms something like 5,000,000 of men thoroughly tested and trained. Of these a large number would be required for Asia and for internal defence, or would be too far from the frontier to be available. Even with these deductions there would still remain 2,000,000 ready for immediate mobilisation. These numbers, our authority grimly adds, must be a sufficient cause of disquiet to near neighbours.

NOTICES.

Pure, Rich Blood

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way. You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

Hearty Appetite

of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutriment; vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it. A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

BEWARE of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST "REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

J. & R. TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Wellpark Brewery Glasgow

TRADE MARK

J. & R. Tennent

BREWED IN SCOTLAND

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD HART ST. LONDON

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED 'MANDARIN' RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbenz's. Made by A. Arbenz, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

FULLY WARRANTED

GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

TRADE MARK

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

INDIGESTION SPEEDILY CURED BY Condy's Fluid

Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.

Sold Everywhere.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions

HUNTLEY & PALMERS, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, READING AND LONDON.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

IN THE KITCHEN.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

J. Liebig

GOES FARTHEST.

Added to gravies and soups it acts like a cook's talisman; but always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE; there are imitations which do not taste so nice, and are not so carefully manufactured.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable." LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE. FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1823. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS. WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two vindicates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1823.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

"G. B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. DIABETES FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR COUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

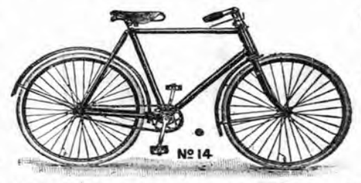
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None.



Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry, or to the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

"DISINFECT WITH SANITAS"

FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &C.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Valuable Book, "HOW TO DISINFECT," free on application.

The SANITAS Co., Ltd., BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for softening, whitening and perfuming the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS

Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

For THE Health AND Beauty OF THE SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6 TABLETS IN THIS MARK 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA. BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY e denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has ever been published, t is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W C

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co. KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

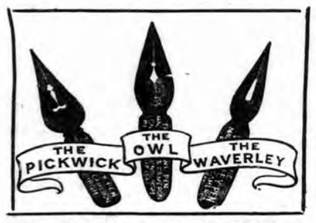
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Penis a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS. EDINBURGH.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is where are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sole Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

1897. BICYCLES, 1897.

"PREMIER" BICYCLES.

AS USED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

10 HIGHEST EXIBITION AWARDS.

ABSOLUTELY THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ALL MODELS

JUST ARRIVED.

		Cash Price.
MODEL Z, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	33 lbs.	Rs 450
MODEL P, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	32 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL S, ROADSTER, COMPLETE...	35 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL R, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	29 lbs.	Rs. 330
MODEL O, ROAD RACER, COMPLETE	26 lbs.	Rs. 400
MODEL G, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	31 lbs.	Rs. 410
MODEL H, LADY'S ROADSTER, COMPLETE	34 lbs.	Rs. 330

"PREMIER" NAME "PREMIER" QUALITY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents,

BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! DITMAR LAMPS!!!

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

No. 7797.
Splendid Drawing or Dining Room Hanging Lamp, fitted with the renowned DITMAR FLEX BURNER No. I and Storm shade.

A REAL BEAUTY.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF STORM-PROOF AD PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

SEASON 1897.

250 CANDLES.

250 CANDLES.

No. 6006.
5 Light Chandelier, very strong, especially suitable for Churches, large Halls, Factories, Messes, &c. &c., at remarkably low price.
Also 2 Light, 3 Light and 4 Light Chandeliers of the same pattern kept in Stock.

THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

THE METEOR LANTERN

GREATEST SUCCESS

No. 1396-97.
The Meteor Lantern is the best Lantern in the world; strongly built of not much weight, and giving a powerful light; it is really the kind of Lantern everybody wants here in India for Household and Camp.

No. 7936.
WALL BRACKET polished brass with Cut-Glass Fount and Storm proof fitting.

No. 6747.
Office Table Lamp, reliable Storm-proof, with best Round wick burner at cheapest price.

Catalogue free by Post to the Mofussil on Application.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY,
69, Esplanade Road.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

PETER MÖLLER'S NEW

COD LIVER OIL

DOES NOT "REPEAT"

HYDROXYL-FREE.

The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the decomposed fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

Of all Chemists.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere. ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.